BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,..................$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..........3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of sid year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.............WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1856.............NO. 35.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2	insertions,	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do......do......do	7 00
Do.	do.	12	do......do......do	12 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.

ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

THOS. W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—[32 tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

JESSE BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21.—29-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21st.—[29-3m WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for

10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each,	$ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,	150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,	150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums,	150 00
Upper or under ditto, each,	75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,	5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*,	2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve,	$3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth,	50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

HENRY BURKHIMER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory--Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

FALL NOTICE.
WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

TEACHER WANTED.
A GENTLEMAN who can come well recommended as being thoroughly qualified to teach the classic languages, and of undoubted moral character, will find a pleasant situation as a Teacher, in a private family, by applying to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Dec. 14th.—[15- CHAS. DUFFY, M. D.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his con finement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.--[24-tt.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO SELL HIS House and Lot, in Richlands, Onslow County. The Lot contains three acres of land, laid off in a square, with a dwelling House containing six rooms, and four fire-places; also, a Store House with three rooms, and two fire-places, and other out-houses. The location is as healthy as any in this vicinity, and within three hundred yards of Richlands Academy. A good stand for a Merchant, an excellent place for a Doctor. School facilities not surpassed. Terms accommodating. Possession given immediately.
Richlands, N. C. Feb. 20th, 1856. 25tf J. H. FOY.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing 2300 ACRES, 300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.
The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information, address the subscriber, at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
April 11th.—[32-tf. P. L. ANDERS.

DISSOLUTION.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between T. W. & W. I. GORE, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by Thos. W. Gore.
THOS. W. GORE,
W. I. GORE.
Little River, S. C., Feb. 12, 1856.—26-3m.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Pems & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t---1-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.---3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

LAST CALL.
AS I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED MY BROTHER with me in business, I wish all that are indebted to me to call and settle, with cash or by note, as my business must be settled up soon, or the accounts of my hard customers will be placed in an officer's hands.
Feb. 1, 1856.--127-2t---23-tf] GEO. H. KELLEY.
Commercial and Herald Copy.

NOTICE.
A BRINDLE HOUND SLUT has strayed from me. She was beautifully marked about her neck; and was in whelp when she left. She was sent to me by my friends from Fayetteville, and will probably endeavor to return there. I will liberally reward any person for information that will enable me to recover her.
JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, March 5th.—[154-tf.
Fayetteville Carolinian copy 4 week and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. G. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

1856 OUR "SPRING STYLE." 1856
WE will open our Spring Style of Gent's Dress Hats, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to its inspection. We have given particular attention to the production of this Hat for Spring and Summer wear, having selected the materials from one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the States; and we hope to offer the neatest and most durable Dress Hat we have ever yet produced. SHEPPARD & MYERS,
March 7th. Hat & Cap Emporium.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Schr. Alba, from New York,
17 BBLS. of best Yellow Sugar. For sale low, for cash, by GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.,
March 14th. No. 11 North Water street.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN,
OUR new and elegant assortment of Walking Canes, Gold and Silver Mountings, Ivory, Pearl and Loaded Heads. Also, some large and handsomely finished Hickorys
March 21st. SHEPARD & MYERS.

THE INCREASING DEMAND
FOR our premium Umbrellas, has induced us to lay in a larger assortment than ever, and our peculiar advantages in procuring these goods will enable us to offer them at very low figures. SHEPARD & MYERS.
March 21st.

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.
25 BAGS prime Rio Coffee,
10 kegs Goshen Butter,
10 bbls. Soda Crackers,
5 " Sugar do.,
5 " Pilot Bread,
10 boxes Sugar and Soda Crackers,
25 bags Laguayra,
Low for cash, at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S,
March 7th. No. 11 North Water st

General Notices.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, An Act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:
AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the frechold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L. P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.
Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto [L. S.] affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence. THOS. BRAGG

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. [feb. 1.—[22-6m

$100 REWARD.
I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, or the confinement in any jail in this State, of my negro girl ROSE. Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high; she is probably in the neighborhood of South River or Cape Fear. D. W. CROMARTIE.
Clinton, N. C., Feb. 29.—[26-tf.

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ⅌ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's.
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6½c.
Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice.*
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DISTILLERY and fixtures, Turpentine tools, Coopers' tools, &c.; two two-horse wagons and two pair mules, (one pair of which is young and very valuable.)
Said Distillery is situated at Reeves' Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, fifty-two miles from Charleston, in a splendid pine country, and as healthy as any place on the road below Branchville. The Still will work thirty-five barrels virgin Turpentine. There has been worked the present year, convenient to the Still, fifteen to eighteen crops of boxes, and with assurance of the still being kept up the ensuing year more pines will be boxed the coming winter.
Circumstances prevents us giving the business our individual attention the next year, consequently we desire to sell.
For particulars, terms, &c., please apply to either of the firm at said place, or by letter directed to the firm at Reevesville, S. C., or to Wilson, N. C.
ELLIS, DANIEL & CO.
Reeves' Station, S. C., Nov. 9.—[10-tf.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary out-houses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.
Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.
Feb. 12.—127-2t—23-tf. GEO. H. KELLEY.

General Notices.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.
THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 13th of May, 1856, the second Tuesday of that month. The Society will convene at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Delegates, permanent members, and the profession generally, are invited to attend.
S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D.,
April 5.—181-1t—32-5t.] Sec'y. N. C. Med. Society.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber offers for sale that well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection.* There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this*, as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State*, and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.
My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C.,
April 11th.—[32-3m.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S PLANTATION on Wrightsville Sound, about five or six weeks since, a SORREL MARE, with some white spots on her. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be given for her delivery to the subscriber, or ten dollars for information where she is. She left a colt about nine months old.
April 12.—187-3t- 33-3w*] BENJ. MOTTE.

GOOD MEDICINES.
IT is estimated that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills have done more to promote the public health, than any other cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral and will cure more complaints.
Every body needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body to work its decay. But for disease we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system before it is too strong to yield.
Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralagia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Billious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaints for which a Purgative Remedy is required.
These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own Physicians.
Try them once, and you will never be without them.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass., For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
March 28, 1856.--[30-2m.

LAND FOR SALE.
I WILL sell to the highest bidder, on Monday of Sampson Superior Court, the TRACT OF LAND formerly owned by Neill Campbell, Esq., lying on the north side of Little Coharry, containing 150 acres. Conditions cash.
W. A. MELVIN, Agent for
E. O. CAMPBELL, of Texas.
April 11th.—[32-4w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856.
W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS PER SCHRS. R. W. BROWN and Ned, from New York, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S, No. 11 North Water street,
24 bbls. C. YELLOW SUGAR, of R. L. & A. Stuart's make, low for cash.
April 4.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bryant, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, about the 13th of February, a colored girl, belonging to the subscriber, and known as "MILLIE LOCKE."—Said "MILLIE" is a bright mulatto, about nineteen years old, middle sized, and quite likely; has a somewhat simple manner when spoken to. She carried off with her her child "KITTIE," between two and three years old, and darker than the mother. She is supposed to be lurking about the town of Wilmington.
I will give a reward of ten dollars for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her, and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring or concealing her. SAMUEL R. LOCKE.
Hood's Creek, Brunswick co., March 13th.---[161-1w-28-tf.

FOR SALE,
Valuable Turpentine and Farming Lands in Bladen County.
THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, lying on the northwest branch of Cape Fear River, 33 miles from Wilmington. From this point said river is at all times navigable. There are two valuable farms adjoining each other. These lands will be sold either jointly, or in lots to suit purchasers. The two farms contain about 4000 acres, upon which is an inexaustible quantity of the best of marls. A portion of these lands are very superior low grounds, on the river. Taking them as a body, they are not to be surpassed by any lands on the Cape Fear River for the cultivation of corn, cotton, peas, wheat, potatoes and ground peas.
There is two good two-story dwellings, situated in a healthy location, with good water, on the land, together with negro and other out-houses, sufficient for hands and stock enough to cultivate the farms.
The Turpentine Lands are also very superior, and, with the boxes now under cultivation, there can be sixteen tasks cut.
There is also a large quantity of superior mill, or merchantable Timber, within easy reach of the river.
A liberal credit, say one, two, three, or four years, will be given, if desired, with interest from date of purchase.
Persons desiring to purchase, can gain any information desirable form T. C. Miller, Esq., in Wilmington, or by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing their location, &c.
WM. L. MOORE.
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen co., N. C.,
Feb. 29th, 1856.—[26-tf.

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale, a tract of Turpentine Land, laying in Bladen county on the west side of Cape Fear, five miles from the point known as Harriss' Still, and containg four hundred acres, more or less. There are on the land 24,000 boxes, of which 14,000 are of the first year's chipping, the ballance two and three years. The Turpentine can be disposed of at the Still, at within 20 cents of Wilmington rates. He will also sell the barrels and hoops sufficient for the business of the present year. If desired, he will hire for the season, to the purchasher, two good hands, one a Cooper. K. K. Council, Esq., will show the land to any person desirous of purchasing.
For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to
JAMES C. ANDERS.
March 8, 1856.--[27-tlstA-usb.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.
HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854--51-tf.

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.
(One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs)
LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.
March 6, 1855, PHILIP HEINSBERGER.

Laughter.

Professor Flogel devotes two hundred and seventy pages to a profoundly philosophical investigation of the organ, use and benefit of laughter generally, and treats of the different causes and aspects under thirty-seven distinct heads. He is able to inform us how to judge a man's character and disposition by hearing him laugh. The melancholy man's laugh is a poor hi, hi, hi!—the plegmatic is a cheerful ha, ha, ha! and a sanguine habit is betrayed by its own characteristic ho, ho, ho!

Westminister Review.

Two hundred and seventy pages devoted to laughter! But not too many. As a remedial agent nothing equals it. One hearty laugh every day will cure each and all who are sick or any way ailing, of whatever complaint and keep those in health always well The laugh cure will even beat the water cure, potent as it is And the two combined, if universally applied, would soon close every apothecary shop, lay every physician, water cure included, on the shelf, and banish every form of disease from among men. All its giggles effectually stir up every viceral organ. churn up the stomach and bowels more effectually than any thing else can possibly do—hence the easy laughters are always fat—hurying the blood throughout the system with a real rush, burst open closed doors, and cast out morbid matter most rapidly—for how soon does the hearty laughter induce free perspiration; set the brain in motion to manufacture emotions, thoughts and mentality, as nothing can excite it, and universally practised, would be worth more to the race than if California deposites covered the whole earth. Only when fully tried can it be duly appreciated. Laughter is life, while sadness and long faced sedateness is death.

A medical neighbor tells the following: While on a pic nic excursion with a party of young people, discerning a crow's nest on a rocky precipice, they started in great glee to see who would reach it first. Their haste being greater than prudence, some lost their holds and were seen rolling and tumbling down the hill side, bonnets smashed, clothes torn, posture ridiculous, &c., but no one hurt. Then commenced a scene of most violent and long continued laughter, and which, being all young people, well acquainted with each other and in the woods, they indulged to a perfect surfeit. They roared out with merry peal on peal of spontaneous laughter, they expressed it by shouting and hallooing when ordinary laughter became insufficient to express the merriment they felt at their own ridiculous situations and those of their mates; and ever afterwards the bare mention of the crow nest scene occasioned renewed and irresistable laughter.

Years after one of their number fell sick, became so low that she could not speak, and was about breathing her last.

Our informant called to see her, gave his name and tried to make himslf recognized, but failed till he mentioned the crow's nest, at which she recognized him and began to laugh, and continued every little while renewing it; from that time she began to mend, recovered, and still lives a memento of the laugh cure.

The very best application of laughter is in connection with intellect, as in the best soul stirring speech where some public folly or wrong is held up to merited redicule—the location of mirthfulness at the side of causality indicating their conjoint exercise.

But whether we laugh wisely or foolishly at something or nothing; at ourselves or others; let us ha, ha, many times a day, and laugh off many of those ills and petty annoyances at once, over which too many now fret and cry. The hi, hi, hi! he, he! ha, ha! ho, ho! mentioned in the above quotation as signs of character are all true, but embody only the merest glimpse of those characteristics disclosed by different laughs. Thus continued laughter, continuity and application; while a short ha, ha! of only two ejections, and the first the most forcible, signifies good on the spirit, but without consecutiveness. What such can do with a rush they can do first-rate; yet will plod over nothing. Whole-souled, spontaneous persons laugh right out heartily and loudly, while secretive persons suppress their laughter, and hypocrits change their countenance into an unmeaning leer. Warm feeling but reserved persons hold in for a while, then burst into a broad, hearty laugh. Such will be cold and stoical on first acquaintance and towards uncongenials; yet warm and devoted friends when their affections, adhesive and conjugal, are once enlisted. Discriminating persons laugh at sense, or only when something laughable is presented, while the undiscerning laugh about as much at what is a little laughable as what is superlatively ridiculous

Cast iron conservatives laugh little, and then by rule; and proud aristocrats must keep on a dignified, hard-faced look, while the true republican familiars laugh freely. Vain persons laugh much, at least with their faces, and at what they have said and done. Forcible persons laugh good and strong, while tame ones laugh tamely. Some laugh mainly with their faces, others with both face and body. The former is better for health than nothing, yet a thousand times more healthy is the latter.

The old fogy notion that to laugh out loud is decidedly vulgar, especially for a female, is simply ridiculous. It is on a par with breathing, thinking and every natural function. True, there is a coarse, gross, sensual and exceedingly vulgar laugh; yet its vulgarity consists in the sensualism of the laughter and its heartiness.

"Only in Self-Defence."

The apologists of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Mr. Dutton, Professor Silliman, and Miss Mary Dutton, alarmed at the storm of indignation which their ruffianism has raised, now whiningly insist that the Sharpe rifles were to be used "only in self defence." To this the New Haven Register says:

"His [Henry Ward Beecher] appeal to the congregation for rifle contributions was to aid in carrying out what with audacious impiety he said that 'God ordained'—battering down or blowing up the fortresses of the constitution itself, like the rocks at Sebastopol. The sort of self defence that he talked about was to 'give the contents' of the rifles to the governor of the Territory, appointed under the laws and constitution of the Union. 'Kill-em' was his watchword, and 'the clapping of hands in all parts of the church' testified the approval of those who heard him. It is not to be wondered at that such proceedings should have called forth the severe and scathing comments of patriotic men all over the country, irrespective of their former political association; or that Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, (an old line Whig,) should have noticed them in debate. We rejoice that New Haven has already, by an unmistakable vote, wiped out the foul spot from her fame which these proceedings had placed there. The infamy, instead of resting on this community, or the state, has been repudiated in the spot where it stuck, and now only clings to the skirts of those who attempted to disgrace us."

FOUR AT A BIRTH.—We have often heard of three, four and five children at a birth, and we have as often doubted the truth of such statements, but we lately received information which can be relied on, that the wife of Mr Washington French, living in Atala county, Mississippi, presented her husband with four children—two boys and two girls—at one birth, and are all doing well at this time. The father of these little responsibilities was born in the southern part of Greenville district, was the seventh son of Mr. John Peter French, and the brother of our respected friends, George and Peter French. He was 45 years old when he married Miss Eleanor Henly, of Mississippi, and had been married only one year when the occurrence transpired.

We can account for the unusual occurrence from the fact that Mr. French was born in Greenville district, where, according to the editor of the Patriot, it is not uncommon for one man to be the father of from fourteen to seventeen children. At the rate they have commenced, and if they live, we feel confident Mr. and Mrs. French will sustain the reputation of the district, and make up for lost time. We most cordially extend our congratulations to the happy parents, and hope their prosperity in life will be commensurate with their prolificiency.

Laurensville Herald.

The Peace and its Reception in France.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated Tuesday evening, the 1st instant, says:

"A grand review of all the corps stationed in the first military division took place to-day in the Champ de Mars. This seemed to be regarded as in some measure the confirmation of the treaty of peace signed on Sunday, and from the magnificent spectacle which displayed itself before the eyes of the Russian plenipotentiaries they might be convinced that whatever may be the motive for the discontinuance of the war, want of means to carry it on was not the one. The weather was most favorable, indeed, no more beautiful day could be selected, had selection been in the power of man, for such a sight. From an early hour in the morning various bodies of every arm of the service were put in motion, and at intervals of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour the bursts of martial music announced the passing of the troops to the general rendezvous. Men, women and children were all abroad.

An immense crowd filled the terraces of the Tuileries. The side alleys of the gardens themselves—the grand central avenue being kept clear for the Emperor and his *cortege*—and the places, and the quays, and the Champs Elysees were filled with human beings. At a quarter to one a squadron of the Cent. Guardes issued from the gate of the Tuileries, which opens to the Place de la Concorde. The Emperor followed at some distance. His Majesty, who wore his usual uniform of General of Division, had Count Orloff on his right hand, and Prince Napoleon on his left; and they were followed by a numerous and brilliant staff. The cortege proceeded along the Quai de Billy to the Pont de Jena, by which he entered the Champ de Mars. His appearance was the signal for all the bands to strike up, and he was hailed by the acclamations of the multitude. The troops were drawn up in the following order: The left, from the Ecole Militaire to the river, was occupied by seven lines of infantry three of which were formed by the Imperial Guard, and four by divisions of the Army of the East of France. Each line was separated from the other by a space of 20 yards. The four lines of the Army of the East were formed by the divisions of Generals Courtigis, Ladmirault, Grosbon and Forey. The troops of this last division lately arrived from the Crimea, so that every man wore on his breast the medal given by the Queen of England.

The infantry, including the special corps of the garrison of Paris, presented an effective force of upward of 60 battalions, under the superior orders of Gen. Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, commander of the Imperial Guard. On the right, facing the infantry, from the Ecole Militaire down to the extremity of the Champ de Mars, the cavalry extended in five lines, forming together upward of 50 squadrons, under the superior command of Gen. Korte. The small square opposite the Ecole Militaire was occupied by 12 batteries of the Imperial Guard and of the line, under the orders of Gens. Lebeef and Anvity.—At 12½ o'clock Marshal Magnan arrived on the ground, and assumed the command of the army. At 1 o'clock the beat of drums, the sound of trumpets, and the enthusiastic cries of the people announced the approach of the Emperor Napoleon III. on horseback, dressed in the uniform of a general officer, surrounded by representatives of all the powers of Europe. The Emperor, having passed before all the lines, took his station in front of the Ecole Militaire, when the defile commenced, and lasted upward of an hour.

FLOUR AND BREAD.—A correspondent of the Scientific American (J. Royal, Bridgeton, N. J.,) communicates the following information to that paper. If reliable, his statements are of importance to all who have occasion to purchase or make use of flour.

Wheat sown in the fall will produce grain much heavier than the same seed sown in the spring; and one hundred pounds of winter wheat flour will make more and better bread than one hundred pounds of flour made from spring wheat.

Millers find it economical to use large stones in grinding; but large stones injure the quality of the flour. No mill-stone should be over three feet in diameter; flour from such a stone will make more and better bread than flour made from a five-foot stone; so that 100 pounds of winter wheat ground with three-foot stones, and baked by a regular baker with the drugs and chemicals at present used, will make 170 pounds of good bread. 100 pounds of the same description of flour baked as women bake for their families, will made 140 pounds of good bread. 100 pounds of bad flour, baked as women bake for their families, will make 100 pounds of pretty good bread. By bad flour I do not mean flour which has received any damage from heat or damp, or from any other cause; but I mean sound spring wheat nicely and finely ground with large stones, five feet or more in diameter—flour that almost any one except master bakers would pronounce to be "superfine A No. 1."

One pound of dough, if baked in an oven in pans, will make one pound of bread, nice large sweet bread, and almost entirely devoid of nutritious qualifications, useful principally as a kind of vehicle to transport butter into the human stomach. One pound of dough baked on the bricks on the bottom of the oven will lose two or three ounces in weight in baking, and will not look so nice, but it will be sixty per cent. more nutritious than the same amount of dough baked in the pan.

When the flour is dry and not musty, and a baker wishes to judge of its quality in his own shop, he squeezes a handful of it tight, and if, on opening it, the flour retains the shape of the hand and fingers, it is a sign that it possesses the good qualities I have mentioned above; if it crumble down on opening the hand, it will not make as much nor as good bread. When a baker is inspecting flour, not in his own shop, or in the presence of outsiders, he takes a handful carelessly, squeezes it tight, and then throws it back into the barrel; if the lump keeps its shape, or breaks only into two or three pieces, he will buy it; if, on the contrary, it goes into fine powder, he will not have it, because it will not make much nor good bread.

A BUSINESS RENDEZVOUS.—The French have a strange way of transacting business, and then again the very gaieties themselves may conceal matters of deep moment. Witness the following anecdote:

A beautiful lady received a note from her lawyer, soliciting an hour's interview on matters of the utmost importance.

"An hour!" exclaimed she. "Why the man speaks as if one's hour were at one's own disposal.—I cannot give up my siesta, or I shall look pale and faded this evening, neither can I give up the ball, of course not. I have it!"

In a short time the solicitor received an invitation to the Countess de———'s ball. Never having seen the lady, the gentleman was perplexed, but a note from his fair client set all right by explaining that she had caused it to be sent to him, that he might there consult with her on her affairs. The lawyer went and contrived the business by fragments between the waltzes, and frequently interrupted by the lady's admirers. While he noted legal facts in his memoranda book, she dotted down the names of her partners for the next dance, and thus between business and pleasure she passed a delightful evening.

"But I must see you again," said he concluding.

"How soon?" asked the lady.

"Say next Thursday? Mad. de———'s soiree. Very well, you shall have a card?"

"Another ball!" exclaimed he.

"What! murmuring that in addition to giving you an interview, I give you the opportunity of enjoying delightful music, and an excellent supper! Oh you unreasonable man!" laughed the merry beauty.—"If you have business with me, you will have to submit, and never fear. I have balls to last till the middle of April!" and she glided off, but kept her word, and those grave affairs were settled in the midst of the merry whirl of Parisian society.

Pulpernickel says that a woman's heart is the "most sweetest" thing in the world, in fact a perfect honey-comb—full of *sells*. *Be* ware?

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOMAS BRAGG,
Of Northampton County.

Democratic Nominees for Commissioners of Navigation.
N. N. NIXON,
GEO. W. DAVIS,
GEO. HOUSTON,
MILES COSTIN,
L. B. HUGGINS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Democratic Meeting will be held at "The Oaks," Dry Pond, to-morrow evening, at seven and a half o'clock.

☞ Remember that, on *Monday* next, an election will be held for Commissioners of Navigation for the port of *Wilmington*, to serve for one year from the date of their election. There are two sets of candidates in the field—the Democratic and the Know-Nothing candidates. The gentlemen on both tickets are known to the community, and it is for the community to judge. We speak merely on a point of principle. The issue is made up. It is a party question. It is a contest between Democracy and Know-Nothingism; and, viewing the matter in this light, it behooves every Democrat to cast aside all little personal likes or dislikes, preferences or antagonisms, and go for the ascendancy of the principles of which the Democratic candidates are the representatives.—That is the way, and the only way, in which the Democratic strength can be shown, and Democratic success secured. It won't do for one man to say—I dont like this man, or another to say I don't like another, and, in failing to vote for the person who may not enjoy their personal preference, perhaps secure the success of the Know-Nothing party. No five men could be got in town to whom every member, even of their own party, is personally attached.—Such is human nature that nothing of the kind is to be looked or hoped for. Enough for us that our ticket is composed of faithful and competent men and true Democrats,—that, if elected, they will make an efficient board.

We have only a few words to say about a charge brought against the Democratic ticket;—that it is not made up exclusively of commission and shipping merchants, or those directly concerned with or interested in shipping. The fact is so, but it remains to be shown that the Board of Commissioners of Navigation ought to be composed exclusively of the representatives of any one interest, no matter how important that interest may be. Had it been supposed that eligibility was to be conferred to one class, the right of suffrage might as well have been limited also, to that class. There are other duties devolving upon the Commissioners beyond the mere promotion of the shipping interest. There is the health of the town to be protected against the introduction of contagious diseases by sea; and, highly as we esteem the integrity and honorable feelings of our commericial community, it must not be forgotten that as men, they can claim no exemption from the common weaknesses of humanity—that like other men, their interests may, and indeed must, unconsciously to themselves, influence their judgment; and we know that men of family, remote from the wharf, will certainly feel an additional guarantee for the adoption of all necessary means, looking to the health of those dependent upon them, when they know that their own part of the town and their own section of the community is represented at the Board of the Commissioners of Navigation. At the same time that the Democratic ticket refuses to concede an exclusive sway to any one branch of business, it gives to that interest more immediately interested in navigation a large, and, indeed, a preponderating influence, so that the progressive spirit upon this point may not be wanting. We deprecate undue excitement. It only depends upon the Democrats coming up and voting their strength whether our ticket shall or shall not be elected on Monday next. The Democrats of the town have the power if they will only exercise it—the votes if they will only cast them. If the party should choose to be successful by putting forth its strength—and it is all in the power of the Democratic party, then we shall feel rejoiced; and even in case of failure we shall not feel depressed, knowing as we do the strength of the Democracy, and feeling as we do the certainty that that strength will be put forth in the great contests of the approaching Summer and Fall.

☞ The Herald states, upon the authority of the Washington Organ, that the Journal is in error in regard to the disrespect to Mr. Buchanan on the part of the City Councils of Philadelphia. On the same authority the Herald charges the fault upon the Pierce Democrats in the Councils. Now, we have before us the debate as reported in the Philadelphia Bulletin, whose publisher, Alexander Cumming, used to be a Democrat, but is now a Know-Nothing and a bitter opponent of both Pierce and Buchanan. That paper, a leading organ of the order, endorses and defends the action of the Councils, and never pretends, or a moment, that the friends of General Pierce had anything to do with it. From the report, we will quote a few portions to show the spirit of the opponents of the measure, both towards Mr. Buchanan and General Pierce. One of the opponents of the resolution in the Select Council was a Mr. Cornman. We quote his remarks:

"Mr. Cornman was opposed to the City Councils helping Mr. Buchanan into the Presidential chair. Mr. Buchanan had never been a friend of Philadelphia, but he had been its bitterest foe. He was opposed to singling out Mr. Buchanan for glorification. Mr. C. ridiculed the idea of Mr. B.'s having saved the country from a war. There would have been no talk of war had it not been for the miserable inefficiency of the administration at Washington. If the resolution was to pass he wanted to insert the names of Stephen Douglas and Franklin Pierce, and all the other aspirants, so as to give all an equal chance."

And this was the general character of the debate, although other opponents of the measure spoke more mildly. In the Common Council Mr. Penrose, who opposed the resolutions, attacked Mr. Buchanan as an abettor of the election of Mr. Polk and the passage of the Tariff of 1846, which Penrose called an outrage. Mr. Penrose also attacked Mr. Buchanan for having endorsed the Kansas and Nebraska bills. A Mr. Gordon, whose language indicates that he must have been drunk, abused the President of the United States worse than a pick-pocket. But even he "desired it particularly understood that he did not endorse the views of Mr. Buchanan.

The fact is that the *Organ* appears to be wholly in error. The vote in the Select Council was taken on a motion to lay on the table the resolutions tendering to Mr. Buchanan the use of the Hall, which motion prevailed by a vote of — yeas to 9 nays. The Organ seems to have got the thing turned round, and thought that, somehow, those who voted aye were in favor of the resolutions instead of laying them on the table. We shall be perfectly willing to abide by any fair analysis of the vote given, but not by any account of the *Organ*.

☞ The Know-Nothing papers dwell with considerable emphasis upon the fact that Mr. Gilmer is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, but take good care to denounce the Scotch-Irish themselves as "cursed furriners."

We had another fine meeting on Wednesday night at the Court-House, which was packed and jammed. Eli W. Hall, Esq., on being called to the Chair, explained the objects of the meeting, and gave a brief but lucid history of the political affairs and transactions in our town, out of which had arisen the present party contest for Commissioners of Navigation. He showed how "Know-Nothing victories" had been won over an unsuspecting people, and thus party issues first forced upon a community in whose local affairs they had been previously unknown. The Democrats at length rallied—accepted the challenge tendered to them, and the result last December showed that although technically defeated, the popular strength rested with the Democratic party. Are the Know-Nothings more strong or the Democrats less so now than at the election in December? Certainly not. Everybody knew that the reverse was the case. Everybody knew that if the full Democratic vote was polled the result would be certain victory. Then why should not that vote be polled—why should we submit to defeat when victory was ready to perch upon our banners.

Dr. W. C. Wilkings was loudly called for, and responded in an animated and stirring address, in which he showed up the absurdity, the nonsense, the arrogance of the assumption of exclusive Americanism made by the anti-Democratic party. Why, he had heard striplings almost, talk of men who had served their country before their denouncers were born, as "Anti-Americans." Everybody knew that this was neither in accordance with fact nor common sense. Mr. Wilkings proceeded to discuss the questions at issue at some length, and with marked ability.

M. B. Smith, Esq., introduced to the meeting Wm. J. Houston, Esq., of Duplin county, as true a Democrat as lives. Mr. Houston was loudly called upon. He remarked that he had, for some considerable length of time, been out of the way of public speaking on political subjects, and had not anticipated the honor of a call to address so large an assemblage of his fellow-citizens of the town of Wilmington. A local contest was approaching, in regard to which it became him not, as a resident of another county, to speak; he could, however, without any danger of being accused of intermeddling, assure his fellow Democrats here of his own warm sympathy, and the sympathy of those whom he had the honor to represent. The Democrats of Wilmington and of the County of New Hanover had to bear the brunt of the contest in this Congressional District, and they met the issues like men, and their brethren throughout the district honored them for it. Mr. Houston then proceeded to review the positions, platforms and histories of the organizations which now divide the country, presenting the facts clearly and unmistakably, showing what class of the self-seeking aspirants after office had left the Democratic party for the good of the party. Mr. Houston spoke at considerable length and always to the point, and was warmly applauded.

M. B. Smith, Esq., next spoke, and handled the opposition orators without gloves. Their arrogant pretensions of superiority—their baseless assumptions received no mercy at his hands. He meant every word he said;—there it was, and there it would stand. The claimants of exclusive gentility—those who denied the appellation of gentlemen to the working Democratic masses—to the *people* of the land—who thought that their own little coteries contained "all the talent and all the respectability," received no quarter. The main issue—the true issue before the country was contained in the principle of the Kanzas and Nebraska bills—in the recognition of the right of the people of the South to go into the Territories of a common Union with their property equally with those of other sections; and yet here, in North Carolina, we had a candidate for Governor standing upon a platform which denounced the recognition of that principle, and the legislation necessary to give it effect, as "reckless and unwise." Why, the position of Mr. Gilmer was better suited for Massachusetts than North Carolina, and Mr. Gilmer could make a stronger appeal thereon to abolitionists of the North than to the Slave holders of the South. But it was in keeping with the whole course of Mr. Gilmer and his party. It 1844 Mr. Fillmore, their candidate for President had opposed the annexation of Texas because it would bring in Slave territory, and the party at the South, who now form the bone and sinew of the know nothing party, went with him and his friends at the North, although, of course, assigning different reasons for doing so. He did not charge that these gentlemen were abolitionists. God forbid that he should have cause to think so, but certainly they acted in such a manner as to *seem* so. Mr. Smith concluded by earnestly exhorting the Democrats, one and all, to go to the polls on Monday next. The municipal contest was an outpost of the Presidential election.

☞ We feel to day half-way inclined to let politics and all other serious matters alone, for a time, at least, and shall certainly yield to this inclination as far as the duty of self-defence will permit.

Our attention has been called to an article in yesterday's *Herald*, on the subject of the approaching election for Commissioners of Navigation, which does the Democratic Association great injustice, by repeating in a modified form the charges preferred against that organization by a correspondent of the *Herald*, writing over the signature of "Sigma." These charges have been promptly met and refuted by "A Member of the Association," in yesterday's *Journal*, so far as regards any obligation, oath, pledge, or anything else secret or compulsory. We would now inform the *Herald* that the Democratic Ward Committees have never met with closed doors—never met at midnight—never met in secret—never met with any pledge of secrecy—that at almost every meeting outsiders have been present—sometimes gentlemen from the country—that any and all consultations of the Ward Committees have been in the nature of friendly talks among members of the same party, having at heart the success of principles held in common. No! No! The Democrats have neither oaths, pledges nor penalties. Neither password nor doorkeeper, neither lock nor bolt nor bar.

More than this, we fear that the Democrats attach altogether too little importance to the approaching election in town—that they are too indifferent on the subject. Some say—Oh, well, yes, I am a Democrat, I always vote for Governor and President and all that sort of thing, but it is not worth while caring about these little elections. Our opponents act more wisely. They seize upon every vantage ground—they avail themselves of every little stepping stone. By almost superhuman exertions, they carry some municipal election, and then brag over the invincibility of "Sam," and lead off or frighten the unwary.—Their object is to secure the scattering vote.

Unused to success among the great masses in the country, their tactics are mainly suited to local contests in towns, and results have followed, due more to the energy of electioneering, and the perfection of organization, than to intrinsic strength. The thing once broken through with, is gone forever—hence the efforts made to defeat the Democrats in the coming contest.

This affair when once done will not have to be done again very soon—the ascendancy of the Know-Nothing party in town once shaken cannot be re established. It is therefore a matter in which every Democrat should take sufficient interest to see that his own vote is deposited, and that his brother Democrats are aroused to do the same as a matter of principle.—*Daily Journal 30th ult.*

May Day.

Away in the dim distance of ages, on the village greens of old England—"Merry England," then—the young men and maidens danced round the May-pole in joyous circles, "the young contending while the old surveyed." The iron heel of "progress" has passed over those scenes of simple happiness—the turf is torn or trampled down—where stood the May-pole, now rises the chimney of the factory, and the sound of looms and spindles has taken the place of the artless lay springing gladly from fresh hearts. Old things have passed—old customs and traditions faded out. But nature, the bountiful mother of us all, never grows old. With the returning season she comes to unfold her beauties as bright and as brilliant as at the first. The spring-time of young hearts, too, like that of external nature, is the same now as it was in the days of our Saxon forefathers. Here, in a land of whose very existence they did not dream, childhood in its innocence and youth, in the dawn of its expanding loveliness, meets to crown the "Queen of May"—to strew flowers on the pathway of life—themselves the fairest and the sweetest flowers. It is pleasant to turn aside for a few moments from the dusty and arid highway of existence—from the stern contests of our manhood and riper years—from the wild excitements of politics, to contemplate scenes like these—passing away and apparently forgotten, yet leaving us better and wiser—wiser in what pertains to true happiness—in pure thoughts and gentle feelings.

The female schools of town generally had a coronation this morning, in the rear of the residence of Mrs. Laura Rothwell, on Third street, near Princess. Miss Morrison, a beautiful young girl of some thirteen summers, was the chosen Queen, and acted her part with much elegance and propriety, presiding over her youthful subjects with dignity and grace. She was attended by four Maids of Honor, arrayed like herself, in white, and tastefully decked with flowers. The Maids of Honor made appropriate addresses to the Queen, and the Queen replied equally to the point. During the interval the little girls forming the background, sang beautifully in concert.

After the coronation the Wilmington Pioneer Cadets, under the command of Capt. Radcliffe, being drawn up in front of the throne, supported on the left by the Rifle Cadets, under the command of Capt. Blaney, were addressed by Wm. H. Hall, Esq., who, on behalf of the Cape Fear Girls, presented to the Company a beautiful banner, which on the part of the Company was accepted to by Capt. Radcliffe.—The remarks of Mr. Hall and of the Captain were exceedingly chaste and eloquent. After the formal presentation the junior officers of the Cadets ascended the stand and returned their thanks to the Cape Fear Girls, which concluded the public exercises.—We understand that a handsome collation was prepared for the participants. Everything went off beautifully.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

THE KNOW-NOTHING MEETING LAST NIGHT.—The Fillmore and Donelson Club had a meeting last evening at the Court-House. Dr. Meares, the President of the Club, in the Chair, and the Secretaries of that organization in their places.

The meeting was addressed by General John Grey Bynum, who spoke at great length. We understand that General Bynum referred to Free Suffrage as a "buggaboo"—charged President Pierce with the responsibility of the anti-slavery excitement—endorsed every word and syllable of his celebrated Western Address—had no confidence in the honesty of Democratic leaders, and repeated the talk thereon that has been talked by every opponent of the Democratic party from the first. The General did not seem to take anything by his motion, generally speaking.

Mr. Bryan, of Raleigh, made a speech which, in the opinion of all with whom we have conversed, did not come up to his reputation, nor was worthy of his talents. Had the phrases "Mr. Chairman," "as it were," "an American citizen," been taken out of the speech, nothing would have been left. Mr. Baker made pretty much that same old speech, rather on the scattering order, and amounting to little or nothing. The meeting was full but not enthusiastic.
Daily Journal of Wednesday last.

AN APRIL SHOWER.—Would that we had one to refresh the parched earth—to restore verdure to the plants and freshness to the air. How the quiet gifts of nature surpass the noisy demonstrations of human ambition. A cotemporary in speaking of the European Nicholas truly remarks, that after having domineered over millions, plunged the nations in war, and bid defiance to the world, he passed away without seeing the close of the struggle he had provoked, and the sum of his whole life, with its stormy passions, its proud aspirations, and its iron tyranny, was of less advantage to humanity and the world than one April shower. The quiet dews of heaven, the mercy that falls noiselessly and quietly as these, the soft rain that turns not a leaf—the balmy sunbeam that sheds its rays on the just and the unjust, are what bring to earth beauty and gladness, while the wild tornado leaves only ruins to mark its path, and wrecks to strew the shores it has swept. What a lesson to lead us on to the practice of kindness and forbearance, of meekness and of charity.

FIRE.—At about half-past 12 o'clock on Sunday morning, our citizens were again roused by the cry of fire. The fire originated in an untenanted building on Fourth street, near the Methodist Protestant Church, in the Southern part of town. The buildings on the lot were entirely consumed.

A short time before the occurrence of the above fire, some shavings under the wheelwright shop of Wm. Kellog, next east of the new jail, were found to be on fire, but the fire being discovered by the guard, before it had made any progress, it was got under without doing any damage.

We cannot avoid the conclusion that incendiarism had some connection with these two fires occuring simultaneously in different parts of town. We do wish that something could be done to check these outrages.

The alarm of fire on Wednesday morning proceeded from the burning of Mr. Blossom's distillery, in the extreme north end of town. The loss is estimated at twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars.

☞ We are requested by the petit jury, empannelled for the trial of causes last week, to express their acknowledgments to his Honor, Judge Caldwell, for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to them by the Court during their whole term of service, and more especially in the progress of the long and intricate cause concluded this morning. We take pleasure in complying with the request of the jury. We feel that it is a tribute eminently due.

AN OLD FASHION GONE.—The once celebrated mare, Fashion, died a few days since at Lexington, Kentucky. Thus all old fashions pass away.

☞ It is said that Secretary Dobbin will soon take a trip to Florida and Havana for the benefit of his health. We fear that there is some mistake about this. The Hon. Secretary is so much devoted to the efficient discharge of the duties of his office that he is too negligent of his own health.

☞ The Bentonites in Missouri, have nominated Hon. Thomas H. Benton as their candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of that State. No go.

The Public Roads.

We understand that one portion of Judge Caldwell's Charge to the Grand Jury last week had reference to the state of the public roads in the county, and the duty of the Grand Jury to make presentments in cases where the roads are neglected, or proper attention has not been bestowed upon them. The overseers of roads, who receive no compensation, are liable to be indicted, and should be supported by those whose duty it is to contribute labor to keeping up the roads, and whose interest it is that they should be kept up, and to whom the mere amount of labor contributed would be far more than compensated by the increased advantages and facilities of travel and communication. We have been requested by gentlemen from the country to call attention to this matter and we cheerfully comply with this request.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Chairman of the Democratic Meeting held in the Court House, on the 23rd inst., delegates from New Hanover County, to the Democratic Electoral Convention to be held here during June County Court. The appointments are made in pursuance of a resolution of the meeting:

Owen Fennell, John A. Corbett, Wm. H. Lamb, Charles Henry, Joel L. Moore, F. H. Bell, James Garrison, George J. Moore, William J. Hand, William Walker, Robert E. Bannerman, Dempsey Harrell, David Williams, John F. Bannerman, Robert K. Bryan, Nicholas F. Nixon, Dr. A. F. Newkirk, Richard Beasley, J. G. Pickett, N. N. Nixon, Miles Costin, James Fulton, Sam'l A. Holmes, S. D. Wallace, James T. Miller.

From Nicaragua.

On the 11th ult. Gen. Walker, with 500 men, encountered the Costa Ricans with a force of 2,000 men, who had fortified themselves within the city of Rivas. Walker's army entered the city, and after a desperate battle, which lasted for several hours, finally captured it, with a loss of only 30 killed and about the same number wounded. The Costa Rican's loss is said to have been 600.

President Mora had issued a proclamation, making death the fate of all fillibusters captured by the Costa Ricans.

The Costa Ricans showed no mercy, and bayonetted the unresisting men as they lay wounded on the ground. It was reported that the Costa Ricans had murdered all the American residents at Virgin Bay, including four ladies and one infant. They also set fire to and burnt the Transit Company's wharf, which cost $120,000.

Col. Wheeler, United States Minister, resident at Nicaragua, has issued an address to President Mora, protesting against the murder of peaceable American citizens residing in the country.

The forces of Costa Rica have now the possession of the Transit route on the Isthmus, and the officers have declared that they are determined to exterminate every American now in the country, and in this intention they were sustained by the merchants of England and France, from whom they could procure and had procured material aid as to guns and ammunition.

The steamer Grenada at New Orleans, from Aspinwall, reports that advices from Nicaragua state that dispatches from Lord Clarendon, offering aid to the Costa Ricans against Walker, had been found in the English mail and seized by Capt. Baldwin, of Walker's army. The documents had been forwarded to Washington by a special messenger. It was reported that Walker's position was precarious.

☞ In New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, Mr. Buchanan has been received with respect and enthusiasm. The Board of Trade of Philadelphia, and the leading citizens of that metropolis, all joined in a spontaneous tribute to a distinguished statesman, and a favorite son of Pennsylvania. The little mousing Councils, that have ruined the city credit, alone refused to treat him with common courtesy. They don't know anything. Common sense—common policy might have taught them better, but little bigots are not expected to display either.

☞ Coroner Wood held an inquest yesterday over the dead body of a free colored man, named Jordan Howard, employed at the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, who came to his death from the effects of a shot from a pistol, accidentally discharged, on Saturday last, while in the hands of Mr. Strouse, who keeps a store above the Railroad. The man died on Monday.

The verdict of the jury completely exonerates Mr. Strouse from any blame in the matter.

BLACKING.—Among the "documents" on our table we find a tin box, bearing the following inscription, "John J. Steen's Improved Boot and Shoe Polish and Leather Preservative, Manufactured in Wilmington, N. C. by Charles Blaney" We have little doubt but this will be found a capital article.

INQUEST.—Coroner A. A. Hartsfield held an inquest yesterday over the body of the negro boy Robert, the property of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Sr., who was drowned on Wednesday last. Verdict accordingly.

OFFICIAL ASPIRATIONS.—There are four candidates for the office of Public Executioner of London, in the place of Mr. Hangman Calcraft who has been dismissed. A brisk contest is expected. The electioneering is quite animated.

CORRECTION.—The dividend declared by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company is payable on the 15th of May, and not on the 1st. Those papers that have published the Company's notice will please make the correction.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in the Court House.

Pursuant to the call of Dr. J. D. Bellamy, President of the Wilmington Democratic Association, the Court House was filled at an early hour by an enthusiastic audience.

On motion of Dr. Bellamy, Eli W. Hall, Esq, was called to preside over the meeting.

Mr. Hall, upon taking the Chair, made an eloquent address, stating the reasons why the meeting had been called.

Junius D. Gardner, Jr., and C. H. Robinson were requested to act as Secretaries.

Dr. Wilkings made a short but interesting and eloquent address.

M. B. Smith, Esq., introduced to the meeting Mr. Houston, of Duplin, who spoke at some length, eloquently, and was listened to with much interest and interrupted with frequent applause.

Mr. Smith then came out, at the close of the meeting, and talked in his usual forcible style, handling his opponents *without gloves*.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Ashe moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the officers.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

ELI W. HALL, Chairman.

J. D. GARDNER, JR., C. H. ROBINSON, } Secretaries.

To the Voters of the County.

Since my return from Raleigh, last Spring, I have received from all parts of the county numerous solicitations to run for the office of Sheriff. The condition of my health since then would not allow me to come to any satisfactory determination in my own mind, and hence I have given to no one any positive reply. I have intimated to some, however, that if my health would allow me, and it was the general wish of the people, I should become a candidate for that office.

Thanks to a kind Providence, my health has already improved in such a degree as to encourage the hope of its complete restoration. In that event I shall declare myself a candidate, and in order to satisfy all enquiring friends I would say, that my determination will be made known through the public papers, by the meeting of the Long Creek Convention, on the 29th of May next.

Respectfully,

April 28, 1856. T. H. WILLIAMS.

For the Journal.

In pursuance of public notice, a portion of the Democratic Republican citizens of French's Creek District met at James Allen's on Saturday, the 26th of April, 1856.

On motion of Joseph Elwell, Esq., the meeting was called to order by the appointment of John W. Andres as Chairman, and T. J. Russ and A. J. Barnhill were requested to act as Secretaries.

By request of the Chair, D. A. McMillan, Esq., explained the object of the meeting to be for the appointment of delegates to a County Convention, to be held at Elizabethtown on the first Monday of May next, and for the better organization of the party, and to express the views and feelings of the Democrats of the District in regard to public affairs.

On motion of D. A. McMillan, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views and sentiments of the meeting.

Said committee, consisting of Joseph Elwell, D. A. McMillan, and W. J. Whitfield, after having retired a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has again arrived when the duty devolves upon the great Democratic Republican party of State and nation to take measures for the organization of the party strength, and for securing the success of sound constitutional principles: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democratic Republican citizens of French's Creek District, Bladen County, are pleased to re-affirm our renewed, strengthened and abiding confidence in the sound, conservative and patriotic administration of our present Chief Magistrate, and feel confident that he is the choice of the South; and, while we are willing to abide the decision of a national Convention, we declare him our first choice for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the Union is founded on the full equality of all the States; that that equality is guaranteed by the constitution, and that every attempt on the part of Abolitionists, Free Soilers and Black Republicans, either in or out of Congress, to interfere with Southern rights or Southern property is unjust, and tends to a dissolution of the *Union*.

Resolved, That we are well pleased with the course of our able and patriotic representative in Congress, Hon. Warren Winslow, and extend to him our thanks and a renewal of our confidence.

Resolved, That we approve the nomination of our present worthy Governer, Thos. Bragg, for re-election.

Resolved, That we approve the nomination of John D. Taylor, of Brunswick county, as our standard-bearer in the approaching canvass in this Senatorial District, and pledge him our hearty support.

Resolved, That we deem the order or party calling itself "American or Know-Nothing" to be in its principles subversive of and repugnant to free institutions, and that we view *all secret political societies* as contrary to the spirit and genius of a republican government.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to appoint two delegates from this district to attend the Democratic Convention at Elizabethtown on the first Monday of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina, and also candidates for County offices.

In compliance with the last resolution, the Chairman then appointed Joseph Elwell, Esq., and D. A. McMillan delegates to the County Convention; after which, on motion of D. A. McMillan, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN W. ANDRES, Chair'n.

T. J. RUSS, A. J. BARNHILL, } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

According to previous notice, a portion of the Democratic citizens of Upper Black River District, met at their usual muster ground on Saturday, 26th inst.

On motion, James Kerr, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. W. Taylor requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a few brief and pertinent remarks.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of S. J. Faison, L. Highsmith and Dr. J. B. Seavey, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, who, after retiring a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were, on motion, taken up separately and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the proposition of our Democratic brethren to hold a Convention at Long Creek on the 29th of May, to nominate candidates for the approaching session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That past experience proves, beyond a doubt, that nominations alone can suppress factious oppositions and sectional divisions among members of the same party, and concentrate their suffrages upon candidates in all cases safe and reliable in every emergency which may arise.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint three delegates to represent this electoral precinct in said Convention.

Resolved, That in view of the great importance of the office of Sheriff for this county, and the many aspirants it is likely to draw into the canvass, it is to be feared it will prove an apple of discord, exciting confusion and distraction in our ranks; and, as a remedy for this prospective evil, that our delegates be and they are hereby instructed to insist, with all reasonable pleas, upon the nomination of some sound and capable Democrat for said office.

In compliance with the third resolution, the Chairman appointed L. Highsmith, John A. Corbett and C. T. Henry, delegates to the Convention.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the manner in which they had presided over the deliberations of the meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES KERR, Chairman.

J. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting was held in Lower River Black District, on Tuesday the 22nd April 1856.

On motion of F. H. Bell, Jas. P. Moore Esq., was called to the Chair, and Owen K. Woodcock appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee, viz: F. H. Bell, John F. Moore and John D. Moore, and after a few moments consideration, they returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is proposed by the Democratic party of New Hanover county, to hold a county Convention at Long Creek Bridge, on the 29th day of May next, to nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Commons, of North Carolina, and to take such other action as the safety of the party may seem to require.

Resolved, That we approve of the time and place of holding said Convention, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint three delegates to represent Lower Black River District in said Convention.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means in our power to advance the cause of Democracy and to put down Know Nothingism, believing the principles of that order to be unconstitutional and opposed to the rights of the South.

In accordance with the first resolution, the chairman appointed the following delegates to the county Convention: John F. Moore and F. H. Bell, and on motion, the Chairman was nominated and unanimously elected as one of the delegates to said Convention; and on motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, for publication.

On motion of F. H. Bell, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES P. MOORE, Ch'm.

O. K. WOODCOCK, Sec'y.

The trial of the Everetts and Price, for the murderous assault upon Patrick McGowan, Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, at Weldon, in March, 1855, took place at Halifax Superior Court, on Tuesday last. Judge Person presided: for the State, Mr. Attorney General Bachelor; for the defendants, Messrs. Moore, and Conigland. Verdict guilty as to the Everetts—Price discharged. Sentence, each six months' imprisonment. We have a full report of the trial and will present a synopsis in our next.—*Standard.*

For the Journal.

At a meeting of a respectable portion of the Democratic party of Topsail Sound District, held at Sandy Run according to previous notice, on Saturday, the 26th day of April, D. R. Gornto, Esq., was unanimously requested to act as Chairman, and R. C. Nixon, and J. W. Howard to act as secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman to be for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention to be held at Long Creek on the 29th day of May to nominate candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly of the State; after which Owen Holmes, D. R. Gornto and J. W. Howard were nominated as being suitable persons for that purpose, and were unanimously appointed.

The delegates requested that the meeting should advise them as to the course they should pursue in relation to the nomination of a candidate for the office of Sheriff. After a free expression of opinion, they were unanimously instructed to oppose a nomination being made.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries, and the proceedings ordered to be published in the Wilmington Journal.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. R. GORNTO, Chairman.

R. C. NIXON, J. W. HOWARD. } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—I was much surprised and grieved on reading an article in yesterday's Herald, signed "Sigma." Surprised to see any man in this community, so regardless of his reputation, as to assert what was publicly known to very many, and might have been to all, as untrue; and grieved to see such manifestations of malignity as displayed in his piece. He asserts in his article that "the Loco's have a book, a register as it were, in which is written an obligation, binding the signers to support the nominee of their party, *whoever* he may be, and all the faithful are required to sign this obligation."

Now Sir, as a member of the Democratic Association, I say there is not a word of truth in the above statement, and if "Sigma" wishes to be informed of what he should have known before making such a statement, I will refer him to the resolutions passed at a meeting held pursuant to public notice, at the Court House, on the 8th January 1856, and published in the Journal of the 9th January 1856, and again to the preamble and rules adopted by the Association, (not in secret,) but at the Court House, and published in the Journal of the 1st March, 1856, at which time the doors were open and all who wished, whether friend or foe, had an opportunity of seeing, and hearing what was done. If he still doubts, and thinks something has been kept back, to convince him of the injustice he has done the Democratic Association, I will pledge the Association to show him the resolutions and rules as transcribed, in the very book he refers to. If any such pledge can be shown, I am willing to say, "he is a man who speaks what he doth know, and testifies what he has seen, and not one who from political spleen, belches forth the 'bitterness of his gall' and hates truth so much, that he is in love with error."

A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship *Persia*, Captain C. H. E. Judkins, has arrived at this port with advices from Liverpool to the 19th instant.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The news by this arrival is unimportant. The Peace Conferences in Paris were closed. The ratification of the Treaty of Peace will be promulgated at the end of the month, and immediately after the promulgation of the general treaty, the protocols will be published and the labors of the Conference be made known in detail. The questions considered at the last session were the free navigation of the Danube, the interior *regime* of the Principalities, the arrangement of the frontiers, and the situation of the Christians in Turkey, and for these purposes three commissioners were appointed.

It was reported in Paris that diplomatic movements of importance were on foot respecting Italy, and that the Austrian Ambassador was to go to Rome on a special mission. It was, also, rumored that his mission refers to the *Concordat*, but the Italian journals say that it relates to the general state of Italy. Count Orloff was to leave Paris for Naples immediately after the exchange of ratifications, to see his son who was wounded in the Crimea.

Lord Panmure had stated that, in sending troops to Canada, there was no hostile intention towards the United States, but that they were sent there simply to supply the places of those who were withdrawn during the war.

The Lord Mayor of London entertained the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, at the Mansion House, on the 17th instant. Two hundred guests were present, and the Lord Mayor, in toasting Mr. Dallas, prefixed his remarks with many generous sentiments in regard to the United States.

The debate in the British Parliament on the American question had been deferred until Lord Clarendon's return. The Government had met a slight defeat in the vote against the grant to Maynooth College. Rumors strengthen that Parliament will shortly be dissolved.

Latter from California.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The steamship *Grenada* has arrived at this port with advices from Havana to the 23d, and Aspinwall to the 20th inst.

The advices from California were unimportant.—The news from the mines were encouraging.

A terrible riot occurred at Panama on the evening of the 15th inst, and in consequence thereof the passengers by the steam ship *Illinois* were detained there that evening. The difficulty commenced between some passengers and a fruit vender, and led to a bloody riot, during which fourteen Americans were killed and many more wounded. The butchery was perfectly indiscriminate. Three natives were killed and a dozen wounded, and the rail road track was torn up for two miles. Col. Totten had forwarded a protest to the Governor, accusing him of having permitted indiscriminate murder and pillage, and holding the goverment responsible for the mails and baggage destroyed.

Later from Mexico.—Seizure of the Church Property by the Government.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—The steamer Texas has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 22d, and city of Mexico advices to the 19th. Communication between the capitol and all parts of the country was open, and affairs were in a peaceful condition. General Tamirez had escaped on board the British war vessel Penelope, having reached Vera Cruz disguised as a drayman.

The church property had been seized by the military on account of the bishop's refusing to surrender. It was said that the Archbishop of Mexico had offered Comonfort $600.000 to have the decree against the church revoked; but the offer was not accepted.

Railroad Sold.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—The Maysville and Lexington railroad, with all its appendages, was sold yesterday at Lexington for $500,000. It was bought by Mr. Tyler, agent of the first mortgage bondholders.

Disturbance in Kansas—The Military Called Out.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A despatch from Levenworth, Kansas, states that on the 22d Sheriff Jones, while attempting to arrest a man who was implicated in the late difficulties, was resisted by a body of three hundred men. Governor Shannon had ordered out the military to enforce the execution of the law.

DREADFUL COLLISION.—*A Steamer Sunk—Supposed Loss of Eighty-Eight Persons.*—The iron screw steamship Minho, of Barcelona, Captain G. Marquillas, which was on her way from Barcelona, Valencia, and Malaga, to Cadiz and Liverpool, came in collision on the 28th March, off Tarifa, with the British sailing transport Minden, which left Gibraltar the previous day. The steamer, which was going at the rate of ten knots an hour, sank in five minutes after she struck, and eighty-eight persons, it is feared, met a watery grave. Captain Marquillas is supposed to have gone down with the vessel. There were on board the steamer 115 persons, including the crew. Twenty-one only have been saved, of whom 17 belong to the crew. They were picked up and brought in to Gibraltar by the Minden.

AMERICAN TOBACCO IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—According to a report just submitted to Congress from the State Department, in response to a resolution of Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, recently passed by the House of Representatives, it appears that American tobacco pays a duty in Bremen of one per cent. a pound; in Great Britain 72 cents, and 5 per cent. additional; Holland 28 cents per 221 pounds; Belgium $1 86 per 221 pounds; Sweden 5 5-6 cents per pound; Norway 4½ cents. In France, Spain, Sardinia, Austria and Portugal it is a government monopoly.

Ball at the American Embassy in Paris.

PARIS, April 7th.—On Thursday evening last Mrs. Mason gave the first of a series of receptions, at the saloons of the embassy, No. 13 Rue Beaujou. The number of guests on the occasion was about two hundred. It was certainly one of the most charming *fetes* of the season; and with the palpable elements of popularity which Mrs. Mason holds in her hands—her social standing, and the neutral position of the Legation, politically—one wonders that she has not sooner thrown open her saloons to the many distinguished citizens and foreigners who would be delighted to occupy a place on her list of invited guests.

About one-half of the company, on this occasion, was American; the rest were, for the most part, diplomatic and Court people. On entering and passing the compliments of the evening with Mr. Mason, who seemed in excellent health and spirits, my eye first fell on the forms of two tall, white-haired men, standing by the chimney in close conversation, whom it was not difficult to recognize at once as Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon. Were they talking about Central America, or the Enlistments, or the treaty of peace? That is none of my business; but this much I do know, that the best feeling exists between these two gentlemen, notwithstanding the sharp nature of their late official correspondence, and that both have expressed, to other parties, a feeling of friendship for each other which must last during life. The difference in the personal appearance of these men is striking. Mr. Buchanan has a large frame, a monstrous head and face, and a pair of English whiskers, which give a rough and unfinished cast to his features. He looks like a statesman, however, and would pass anywhere as a man hard to head. Lord Clarendon, on the contrary, is a thin, genteel, polished man, with a handsome face and frank, pleasing manners. He laughs gaily in conversation, but when not occupied looks grave and careworn, as the man must necessarily be who supports, at this moment, the cares of the English Foreign Office.

And there comes little Baron Manteuffel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, who engages quietly in conversation with Lord Clarendon, while Mr. Buchanan seeks other company. Manteuffel is a small, straight man, with light complexion, smooth face, round bullet head, and a shrewd, self-possessed German expression. He wears his hair cut close, and carries gold spectacles. His appearance rather adds to than takes from his reputation as a statesman. There seems more coldness, more reserve in the conversation with Lord Clarendon, than between the latter and Mr. Buchanan. There is cause.

And there goes the Count de Cavour, a good-looking man, who, I am assured, is recognized in the diplomatic corps as one of the ablest, if not the ablest man, of the Conference, although the *role* he played there was an insignificant one. On his arm leans the Countess of Montije, mother of the Empress Eugenie, a tall and now thin lady of fifty, who yet bears many traces of the queenly beauty which marked her youth, and who seems delighted to talk English to her American acquaintances, and for the general attention which is paid her. Although so fond of gayety and of company generally, the Countess of Montijo has a very dignified and respectful bearing.—Near her is her niece, a young Spanish beauty of great reputation, who has not failed to make a sensation this winter at Court.

There, standing in the door, looking quietly at the dancers, with his eye-glass, is the Prefect of the Seine, Baron Haussemann, the highest Executive officer in France, after the Emperor. He is a very tall, large, grave-looking man, who never smiles, and seldom enters into conversation with any one; but his lady, the Baroness, over in the corner, keeps up a constant chatter with a bevy of lady acquaintances, among whom you will notice Mrs. Lesieur of the Chaussee d'Antin. It is an honor to any host to receive in his house M. Haussemann, for if there is one man more than any other to whom France is indebted at this moment for valuable public services, it is certainly him. He is not only in name, but in fact, the administrator of all the important municipal affairs of this great city; to him are due the embellishments, the improvements, as well for the health as for the beauty of the city, and the important reforms for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. I always look upon M. Haussemann with a mind full of respect, for I know that he does not serve his country because it is an empire, or that Louis Napoleon is the chief of State—but because he is a Frenchman. He will leave a name behind him that will live when those of the courtiers of His Majesty shall have been long dead.

Standing at the *buffet* you will see the Baron Hubner, Minister of Austria at Paris, and the Count Hatzfeldt, Minister of Prussia at Paris, both members of the Peace Conference, and both unusually peaceable looking individuals. The Austrian Minister is a thin young man, with smooth face and fair complexion, who looks more like a Yankee schoolmaster than a leading member of the great Austrian school of diplomacy. But he has thought and work in his face, and although he appears gay and lighthearted under the protection of the stars and stripes of America, there is an air of restlessness in his movements which shows the man of ambition. The Count Hatzfeldt is a more pretentious looking man, with bald head, black moustache, and his coat buttoned up tight to the throat, so as to expose to greater advantage the two stars set in diamonds which glitter on his breast. The Countess de Hatzfeldt passes for a beauty in Berlin, and is certainly a fine type of the elegant, well-bred German lady.

That tall, demure-looking man, who speaks to nobody, is the Duke de Cambaceres, Grand Master of Ceremonies at the Palace. The short, heavy man, at the chimney, with profuse decorations and *neglige* dress, is M. Feuillet de Conches, Chief of the Bureau of Protocols at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Introducer of Ambassadors at the Palace. A few years ago M. Feuillet de Conches was a *feuilletoniste* of one of the Paris journals—now he is a pet at the Court. It was this gentleman, you will recollect, who was charged a few days ago with the weighty honor of preparing the quill which was to sign the Treaty of Peace, and which was to be presented afterwards to the Empress. It was he who plucked the quill from the eagle at the Garden of Plants; and as he stands there talking to the Baron Seebach and Count Sartiges, you hear him making a noise in imitation of some animal which puts one's knowledge of natural history at fault, but which is, no doubt, a *souvenir* of his late visit to the Garden of Plants after the eagle feather. He is an important fussy individual, and his political fortune is made.

In the dancing room you see a collection of as beautiful ladies and of as unexceptionable toilettes as it is possible to meet. The youthful, charming, and, for the evening, busy Misses Mason; the Misses Hutton, Corbyn, Parnell, Yorke, Barton and Bigelow, and the queenly Creole beauty from New Orleans, Madame Pilie, make a bouquet of American beauty in which each is a rare flower, and which draw from the assembled male sex whole columns of admiration.

Every one was delighted with Mrs. Mason's ball. There is somehow a congeniality at an American *soiree* in Paris, which seems to thaw out the good feelings of the company, and which gives to them a character of popularity which none other can acquire. Whether viewed politically, nationally, or personally, the success of this ball was a most gratifying compliment, as well to the American Minister and his family as to the Americans in Paris.

On Saturday last, in accordance with an agreement made at the Embassy ball, Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon had a lengthy private interview on the questions in dispute between the United States and England. Mr. Buchanan believed that in his unofficial position they would be able to discuss the question with more freedom and that he might, perhaps, be able thus to convince Lord Clarendon of the justice of the American claims. What was the result of this conference I have not yet been able to learn.

SWORDFISH VS. STEAMSHIP.—A large swordfish, weighing five or six hundred pounds, met the steamship Cortes off the mouth of the gulf of California, and probably mistaking the steamer for a whale, made a "lunge" at her. The consequence was, that the sword ran into the stout timbers nearly a foot deep, and was broken off. The fish departed, no doubt, a sadder and wiser animal.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The Darlington (S. C.) Flag says that a child in that district, not long since, received the following name: Frances Cornelia Amarinthia Olivia Sarah Rebecca Sophormia Julia Josephine Victoria, Queen of South Carolina.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn that on Friday night last, Mrs. J. Busbee, of this County, dropped down and died suddenly. She was at the house of Mr. Jno. Mitchener. Some young men were serenading the family, when, stepping towards the door to hear the music, she fell in the hall and instantly expired.

[*Raleigh Standard.*

A Pleasant Scene in the Crimea.

We translate from the *Presse d'Orient* the following letter, dated Woronzoff, describing the spectacle witnessed on the banks of the Tchernaya on the 14th of March, when the definitive signature of the armistice by the Allied and Russian Generals took place. The letter says:

"The monotony of our existence has been disturbed by a long-looked for event. Yesterday, March 14th, the armistice was signed. Up to that time all communications had been verbal. The line of demarcation between the two armies is the Tchernaya. The stipulations of the armistice are now written and signed.

"Yesterday, then, a large French tent was pitched at the end of the Tratkir bridge, on the left bank, on our own territory. General Martimprey, chief of the staff of the French army, accompanied by the chiefs of the English and Sardinian staffs, repaired thither towards one o'clock. Almost at the same moment the chief of the Russian staff arrived. The interview lasted an hour and a half, and the Generals parted, interchanging cordial hand-shakings and with evident marks of mutual esteem.

"The scene was a peculiar one. The Russian General was escorted by several platoons of Don Cossacks, with their brilliant red uniform and long lances. At a short distance, at the foot of the plain, a small column of infantry and cavalry was ranged in order of battle. On our side a detachment of Zouaves, in fine array, was placed near the tent, around which sentinels were posted. A large number of officers of all divisions of the four armies had arrived in the plain of the Tchernaya, and literally covered both banks, every one in his epaulets and with sabre at his side. There was a real fraternization between the two sides, and we again witnessed an expression of those sympathies which we have so often remarked between the French and Russians. Several officers recognized one another, having met before in the armistices which occurred during the siege. So gourds and bottles began to fly from one bank to another, as bullets used to fly a little while ago.—More than one fell into the water, but the greater part reached their destination safely.

"A brilliant young Russian officer, with his left arm in a sling, was followed by two soldiers carrying a heavy basket. 'Where are the Zouave officers, gentlemen!' demanded he. 'This way,' announced several officers of the corps. 'It is to one of you,' was the reply, 'that I owe my wound; your very good health!' and with his well arm he hurled, one after another, three bottles of champagne, which were emptied in a twinkling. The Zouaves, in turn, sent back several bottles. Two of them were broken on the way. 'Keep the corks," was the cry; 'we will change them at Paris!' 'At Paris!' exclaimed the Russian officers, amid immense applause. The champagne was choice. The Russians sustain their reputation for good taste. I have three of the aforesaid corks; two of them bear the brand Ve Cliquot, one that of Lelegard & Co., and all three the name of the city of Rheims. We interchanged our names, and among our foes was a nephew of General Luders.

"Upon our right, in the rear, the scene was magnificent. To the right were seen the Fedouchine mountains, covered with troops who had come down *en masse* from their encampments—French, English and Sardinians intermingled. Behind us there was a like spectacle on the crest of the fortified rampart which commands the valley and which rises by degrees, by the Canrobert redoubt, till it reaches the plains of Inkermann. Every arm was raised, caps were waved, and immense hurrahs flew from one bank to another. It was really a moving and exciting spectacle.

"Add to all this that several English ladies caracoled to the end of the bridge, where their presence was hailed with cheers and all other demonstrations. Some words were uttered by the charming troopers. They were not perhaps those of civility or of good taste; they were perhaps those of badly expressed gallantry; but they were piquant. All heads were raised and everything went off well. On the Russian side we saw only one lady, and she was in a caleche drawn by two horses. She was said to be Madame Luders, wife of the commander-in-chief. The carriage advanced within the circle reserved for the staff which accompanied Gen. Tatchimoff, who was commissioned to treat with Gen. Martimprey. At half-past two o'clock the interview terminated. The Russian General re-mounted his horse; General Martimprey accompanied him to the end of the bridge, followed by a numerous cortege of officers who had accompanied him out of curiosity. There they finally parted."

From The Washington Union.

Georgia Know-Nothingism on its Last Legs.

The following article is clipped from the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, and is worthy of notice at this time. It demonstrates clearly that know-nothingism in Georgia is in a decline, and furnishes reason to expect that it will soon die out, not only in that, but in all the southern States. The ardor of "*Sam's*" friends everywhere has been chilled, the buoyancy of his spirits has sunk wonderfully low, and the swagger and bluster which marked his early performances on the stage has disappeared. The "*Sam*" of to-day is not the "*Sam*" of last year.—All have been struck with the change in his demeanor, and all have been pleased to see that his manners are improving as he grows older. Last year his friends were furious against President Pierce and the Kansas bill, but now his more discreet friends are getting to the conclusion that the principles which that bill imbodies are sound. They "*are not prepared to make an issue with the President on that question!*" The public sentiment in behalf of this measure is so strong that "*it would be folly to do so!*" Let these admissions be borne in mind.

There is another point in this article that must not be overlooked. The Georgia know-nothings are not satisfied with Mr. Fillmore's position. They desire to know, before they commit themselves to his support in the coming election, whether he "*will accept the nomination on the 12th section of the June platform.*" This is a very pertinent inquiry, and one which deserves to be answered—and that, too, at an early day. But to the article:

"THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.—The council which convened in Macon on Wednesday numbered 'about thirty or forty,' as we learn by the Georgia Citizen. We published yesterday morning the resolutions adopted, and the statement of the Macon Messenger, that the delegates were in favor of supporting Fillmore and Donelson.

"The Georgia Citizen of the 19th instant, after publishing the resolutions, says:

"'These were the resolutions actually passed after an animated discussion of the report of the committee, and the *striking out* of a resolution indirectly endorsing the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. Several gentlemen were anxious to do this, but we are happy to say, through the able efforts of Dr. M. A. Franklin, of this city, and Jonathan Davis, Esq., of Lee, the American party of Georgia have not been blindly committed to the action of the Philadelphia convention. Our readers will recollect that the platform of the February convention expressly places the American party in opposition to the course of President Pierce on the subject of *Kansas*. Now, however much we have been opposed to President Pierce, and to some of the features of the Kanzas-Nebraska bill, we are not prepared to make an issue with the President on that question. It would be folly to do so. Besides, we do not know whether Mr. Fillmore will accept the nomination on the basis of the twelfth section of the June platform, and it would be premature to ratify his nomination until his position is clearly ascertained. These were the views taken by the gentlemen named, and they are the views, we believe, of nine-tenths of the American party of Georgia.

"'There is also another reason for postponing a ratification of the nomination. The present body is only fragmentary. Its president was not in attendance, and but few, if any, regularly elected delegates from *living* councils. The object of the meeting as we understand it, was simply to dissolve the orgrnization formally. It had, therefore, no business with the nominations. The recommendation to the executive committee to call a general convention of the party hereafter is, however well enough. Let that committee, therefore, act with discretion, and make a call of the party at some future day, not earlier than the 4th of July, when it will be time enough to *ratify* or do otherwise, as the whole party may desire.'"

SCHOOLMASTER, AHOY!—The following graphic "notis" was posted on the court-house door of a neighboring county, a few days since, by an old line constable, and a friend who preserved a copy thinks it too good to be lost:

NOTIS

Vill be sold next Montey vas a week, von silver sphoon, von putter basin, von musical insical, and von sow mit pig by me— SHON SHRIVER, Coonstabler.

From the Philadelphia North American (Opposition.)

Mr. Buchanan's Welcome Home.

It is understood that Mr. Buchanan is now on the ocean on his way back to his native land, and we are most happy to learn that appropriate measures are in progress to give him a cordial welcome here in Philadelphia. An informal meeting of citizens was held yesterday, where, among varied political opinions and differing habits of thought, there was earnest and thorough sympathy in the impulse which prompts us all to give Mr. Buchanan, in this metropolis and on the threshold of Pennsylvania, a strong token of individual respect and of gratitude for his eminent public services. The Board of Trade, the proper representative of our commercial interests, at its meeting last night, took order to the same effect. These are strictly popular movements, not meant, of course to interfere with any official action by the city authorities; but being popular and spontaneous, we are quite sure, all the more agreeable to the individual who is their object. No public man ever stood in a more interesting and impressive relation to the nation, to Pennsylvania and to Philadelphia, than does Mr. Buchanan at this moment. His reputation as a national statesman, steadily enlarging through a long series of years, (for he has been in our public councils for nearly forty,) is higher and surer now than it ever was. The retrospect of his public life, criticised as it may be—and we have often had occasion to dissent from his opinions—shows no act, or word, or thought of infidelity to the Constitution or the Union, threatened as it sometimes seems to have been, in various quarters, and throughout there has been the performance of active duty as Representative, as Senator, as Cabinet Minister, and in private counsel. Mr. Buchanan has, too, a high national position in this, which practically should not be disregarded, that absence on public service, for the last three years, while he has never disguised his opinions, has made him, in a great degree, exempt from immediate excitements, and has enabled him to regard, and perhaps control them, by placid and patriotic wisdom, through the influence of this very exemption. His diplomatic conduct, at a critical juncture of international affairs, is highly and justly esteemed. There has been a prevalent sense of comfort and security every moment that Mr. Buchanan represented us abroad.

We were sure of his integrity, his discretion, his appreciation to an eminent degree of the risks and dangers which proud yet peace-loving nations run as they drift nearer and nearer to the edge of that whirlpool which often engulfs and always damages; and above all, we were sure of his keen sense of that sentiment of honor, delicate and acute, that throbs in every pulse of the American heart, and whose very sensitiveness may be sometimes stimulated and abused by designing or inconsiderate men. Of all this we were sure—and now that the trust is executed, and, so far as his agency can effect them, all our expectations realized, the nation thanks and welcomes him. Pennsylvania too has great reason to be proud of him, and to renew the kind greeting she has so often given him. It is not easy to avoid, or to use without fear of misconstruction, phrases which party has stereotyped, but in a broader and more generous sense than it was ever used before, we can with precision say, that Mr. Buchanan is welcomed back as Pennsylvania's "favorite son." Pennsylvania is proud of him, and what Pennsylvania does not always do, she means to say so, and to say it with an acclaim louder and wider than has ever been heard before, for there is a local sentiment operating in his behalf much stronger than political organization ever aroused. It is a sentiment, too, that we trust will not be trifled with. The city of Philadelphia—if we may venture so to describe it, the once Whig city of Philadelphia—cordially welcomes Mr. Buchanan. Her men of business, her merchants, manufacturers and artisans feel that they can look with confidence and esteem on a veteran statesman whose very experience makes him practically conservative, and who, as a Pennsylvanian, feels with us. One is surprised to find in our streets and in casual intercourse how strong and prevalent this feeling is. It is manifested in the prompt action of our commercial men. It was even more so in the unpremeditated and informal meeting of Mr. Buchanan's friends, without distinction of technical party, where were found our most distinguished citizens, of all professions and pursuits, who seemed to be brought together only by a disinterested desire to offer a proper acknowledgment to a meritorious public servant. Philadelphia means to do honor where honor has been so faithfully earned.

A GOOD STORY.—It is related that a bear and its leader lately arrived, towards night, at a village near the City of Lyons, and the latter sought admission into the only inn of the place. They at first declined to admit the strange pair, not knowing where to place the annimal, but he finally consented to receive them. The bear was placed in a pigsty, and its occupant, a fat pig which was to be killed on the morrow, was let loose in the court yard. In the middle of the night cries of help proceeded from the pigsty around the house, and the host, his wife and the servants at once ran to the spot. It was then ascertained that a thief, excited at the splendid condition of the pig, had determined on eloping with it, had entered the pigsty with that laudible intention. The bear, displeased at being suddenly awakened by this enterprising individual, rewarded him with a fratenal hug, which caused the would-be-thief to cry out so lustily. The man was released from the paws of the bear, but only to be handed into the hands of justice.

☞ The undersigned respectfully announces himself to his fellow citizens, of the County of New Hanover, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to a nomination by the Convention to be held at Long Creek, on the 29th day of May next. JOHN L. HOLMES.
April 14, 1856. 188-tf

☞ The subscriber respectfully announces himself to his fellow-citizens of the County of New Hanover as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, and trusts that his efforts to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of the office will secure to him a continuation of their suffrages.
E. D. HALL.
March 11, 1856—159-te] Her. and Com. copy.

WE THINK WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN SAYING,

That no other Pills, or remedy for Liver Complaint, has gained, so deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills.** As an evidence that they will cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in our own city.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1852.

This to certify that I have had the liver complaint for six years, and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills.** I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me; and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased liver. They will cure. Try them.
MARIA EVANS, No. 93 Lewis street.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS. April 29--1wd&w

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of any wholesale druggist. REDDING & CO., Proprietors.
Agent for Wilmington, N. C.—S. W. WHITAKER.
Feb. 26.174&—26-6m.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan, pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rup the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & CO., proprietors. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent.
Feb 19th, 1856 141-6m

☞ THE FIRST FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, of Duplin, will be held at Kenansville on THURSDAY, the 22d of May, inst. The ladies desire a full attendance, consequently all are invited to attend.
Kenansville, May 1, 1856.

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED?

We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Mississippi will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind:

GRENADA, Miss., June 5, 1855.

Dr. Seth S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original sprightliness. All this I take a great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c. W. P. LIGON.

No person who is suffering from Fits, or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this, for a supply of his inestimable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box $3; two $5; twelve $24—sent by mail free, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
April 29.—d&w1w.

MARRIED.

In this town on the 29th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. M. B. Grier, Mr. W. H. TOON of Columbus county, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of Miles Costin, Esq., of Wilmington.

DIED.

In Duplin County, on the 28th ult., at 10½ o'clock, P. M., ELIZA J. WILLIAMS, wife of J. W. Williams, aged 37 years and 5 months. The deceased leaves a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

MALE COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
With Competent Assistants.

THIS INSTITUTION, located at Stricklandsville, immediately on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, has been erected for promoting the educational interests of the State, and our own county in particular. We have spared neither pains nor expense in erecting a suitable building for school purposes, having regard, both to the convenience and health of the pupils, as, also, to whatever may be conducive to their mental and physical improvements. In fine, we feel assured, that but few schools in our State, highly favored as she is, can offer superior inducements to those of the classical and mathematical Seminary of this place. We hope, and do expect, largely to share the public patronage.

Stricklandsville is one of the healthiest villages in the eastern portion of the State, and presents but few enticements to affect the morals of the pupils. The students will be at liberty to attend either of the churches in the village or neighborhood. The Trustees have placed the Seminary under the control of Mr. E. W. Adams, A. M., a teacher of much experience and success, who, in addition to his several Diplomas, brings from gentlemen of the highest literary standing in this State and Virginia, the most satisfactory testimonials of thorough qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of his station.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS
(One half Payable in Advance.)

Primary English Classes,	$ 7 00
Modern Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History and Writing	15 00
Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics, &c.	20 00
Incidental Expense,	50

Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the Session; and no deduction will be made, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be obtained in the family of the principal at $44 per Sesson, exclusive of lights, one half, payable in advance, the other at the close of the Session.

Reports of the progress and deportment of each student, will be furnished his parents or guardian at about the middle and close of each Session.

The first Session will commence the 1st Monday in June, 1856. For further particulars, address the Principal at Stricklandsville, N. C. M. K. DEVANE, M. D.,
President of Board of Trustees.
J. PETERSON, Secretary.
May 2, 1856.—[35-t1a.

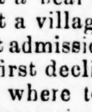
FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. R. W. BROWN, from New York, at Geo. H. Kelley & Brother's, No. 11 North Water Street.—25 bbls. of R. L. & A. Stuarts C. Yellow Sugar; 29 bags of prime green Rio Coffee, low for cash.
May 1,—35.

TAKE NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, all orders for Groceries and Provisions must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be filled. Necessity compels us to adopt this plan.
McCALEB & BUNTING.
Wilmington, N. C., May 2nd.

NOTICE.



TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Bladen county, on the 7th April, a negro man who says his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to Edward Mosely of Duplin county, and hired to Wortham & Jackson of Columbus couty; said negro is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark complection, and is about 22 years old. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
HOWARD WILKESON, Jailor.
May 2, 1856.--[35-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1856.

THE GRAND JURY on oath, present that the practice of certain Store-keepers, who sell liquor by the quart or greater quantity, and permit the purchasers thereof to leave it is their shops, to be drank by them or their friends, by the glass or otherwise, is an evil, calculated to prejudice the interests of Retailers, who are compelled to take out licenses at great expense, and is likely--if permitted to be continued--to result in a general evasion of the license law, to the great injury of the sobriety and peace of the community, and to the income of the Town and County.
Published at the request of the Grand Jury.
D. MACRAE, Foreman Grand Jury.
May 1, 1856.--[203-d&w1t.

DO YOU BATHE?—Purchase a Bathing Cap at.
May 1. SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

DO YOU DRIVE OUT?--Purchase a pair of those Summer Driving Gloves, opened yesterday at
May 1. SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

OFFICE OF THE WILMINGTON AND TOPSAIL SOUND PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share, (three per cent. on the capital stock,) be made out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of May, 1856, to all stockholders who shall have paid up their subscriptions in full, with interest on all defered payments from the time the several instalments were due until the same were paid.
By order of the Board,
DUBRUTZ CUTLAR, Sec'y.
April 30th.—[202-3t-35-1t. [Herald copy do.]

OFFICE OF THE WILMINGTON & TOPSAIL S. P. R. Co.,
April 29th, 1856.

An Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road Company will be held in the town of Wilmington on the second MONDAY, the 12th day, of May, 1856. DUBRUTZ CUTLAR, Sec'y.
April 30.—202-3t—35-2t. [Herald copy.]

JUST RECEIVED.

3.000 LBS. N. C. BACON, HOG ROUND; 25 bbls. MESS PORK;
A fine lot of BOOTS and SHOES;
30 Reams WRAPPING PAPER.
THOS. C. CRAFT,
April 29th. 48 Market street.

APPLETON'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY;

EMBRACING a series of Original Memoirs of the most distinguished persons of all times, written for this work by Sir Archibald Allison, D. C. L.; William Baird, M. D., F. L. S.; Sir David Brewster, F. R. S.; James Bryn, A. M., F. G. S.; John Hill Burton, Professor Creasy, Professor Eadie, D. D., L. L. D; Professor Ferguson, A. M.; Professor Gordon, F. R. S. E.; James Hedderwick, John A. Herand, Robert Jamieson, D. D.; Charles Knight, James Manson, James McConnechy, Professor Nichols, L. L. D., Elihu Rich, Professor Spalding, M. A., Professor Thomson, M. D., F. R. S., Ralph N. Wornum.

American edition edited by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D. With numerous illustrations. Just published. For sale by S. W. WHITAKER.
April 29th.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

J. R. RESTON is now receiving a fresh supply of Light Summer WINES, consisting of various grades: Clarets, in cases and *Bottles;* Red Wine, by the gallon or *Bottle;* Scuppernong, from Lake Scuppernong, by the gallon or *Bottle;* Champagne, various brands; Ale, Cider, in barrels and *Bottles*, and all kinds of Liquors, Fresh Gellatines, Extracts, English Pickles, Maccaroni, &c., &c.
April 25, 1856.

McCALEB & BUNTING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20, 1856

DOMESTIC GOODS.

50 BALES Unbleached Cottons, (every quality);
10 cases Bleached Cotton, 4 to 12 cents per yard;
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Sheeting—cheap.
April 16th. HEDRICK & RYAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, will please pay up, as money must be had. All accounts standing over three months, interest will be charged. No accounts will run longer than ninety days hereafter. THOS. C. CRAFT,
April 19th.---[d&w. No. 48 Market st.

MARBLE MONUMENT AND IRON RAILING AGENCY.

HAVING been appointed agents for two of the most extensive manufactories of MARBLE MONUMENTS AND IRON RAILINGS in the United States, we are prepared to furnish and put up, in the most approved and substantial manner, and at short notice, any description of MONUMENTS; also, RAILS to suit, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $3 per foot. Specimen books—containing patterns of unsurpassed beauty—may be seen on application to R. B. WOOD. These patterns will be found peculiarly appropriate for Oakdale Cemetery.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Sept. 25th.—[17-6m-4-6m. Contractors & Builders.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℘ lb.	23	@ 25
BEEF CATTLE, ℘ 100 lbs.	5 00	@ 8 50
BRICKS, ℘ M.	6 00	@ 12 00
CANDLES, ℘ lb.		
Tallow	00	@ 17
Adamantine	28	@ 33
Sperm	35	@ 50
COFFEE, ℘ lb.		
Java	17	@ 18
Laguayra	13	@ 14
Rio	12	@ 13½
St. Domingo	12	@ 13
COTTON, ℘ lb.	10¾	@ 00
CORN MEAL, ℘ bush	75	@ 80
DOMESTICS,		
Sheeting, ℘ yd.	7½	@ 8
Yarn, ℘ lb.	17	@ 17½
EGGS, ℘ doz	13	@ 15
EMPTY BARRELS, each, Spts. Turp.	1 50	@ 2 00
FEATHERS, ℘ lb.	40	@ 45
FISH, ℘ bbl.		
Mullets	6 00	@ 6 50
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@ 00 00
do. No. 2	00	@ 10 00
do. No. 3	6 00	@ 6 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@ 0 00
Herrings, East	0 00	@ 0 00
Dry Cod, ℘ cwt	5 00	@ 0 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℘ bbl.		
Family	7 50	@ 7 75
Superfine	7 00	@ 7 25
Fine	6 50	@ 6 75
GRAIN, ℘ bush.		
Corn	57	@ 58
Oats	00	@ 45
White Beans	1 75	@ 2 00
Pease, Cow	85	@ 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@ 1 10
do., clean, ℘ lb.	4	@ 4½
PEA NUTS	1 35	@ 1 50
HAY, ℘ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	1 20	@ 1 25
N. River	75	@ 1 00
N. Carolina	0 87½	@ 1 00
IRON, ℘ lb.		
English, ass'd.	4½	@ 00
American, ref.	5½	@ 00
do. sheer	0	@ 00
do. hoop	0	@ 7
Swede	5½	@ 00
LIME, ℘ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 30
LIQUORS, ℘ gall (domestic.)		
Whiskey	36	@ 38
N. E. Rum	00	@ 55
Gin	50	@ 55
Brandy	50	@ 60
do. Apple	50	@ 55
do. Peach	75	@ 85
LUMBER, ℘ M., (River.)		
Floor. B'ds	00 00	@ 9 00
Wide do.	7 50	@ 8 00
Scantling	0 00	@ 4 75
MOLASSES, per gallon.		
Cuba	32	@ 34
Muscovado	00	@ 00
NAILS, ℘ lb.		
Cut	4¾	@ 5
Wrought	10	@ 12½

NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℘ 280 lbs.		
*Virgin dip	0 00	@ 1 92
Yellow dip	0 00	@ 2 40
Hard	0 00	@ 1 40
Tar, ℘ bbl.	0 00	@ 1 25
do., in order		@ 1 40
Pitch	0 00	@ 1 50
Rosin, No. 1	1 75	@ 2 75
do. No. 2	1 30	@ 1 50
do. No. 3	1 15	@ 1 17½
Sp'ts Turp., ℘ gallon	35	@ 36
Varnish, ℘ gal	20	@ 30
OILS, ℘ gallon.		
Sperm	2 00	@ 2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@ 1 25
Whale	95	@ 1 10
POTATOES,		
Sweet, ℘ bush	00	@ 00
Irish, do.	00	@ 0 00
do. ℘ bbl.	1 00	@ 2 00
PROVISIONS, ℘ lb.		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams	13	@ 13½
Middlings	12	@ 12½
Shoulders	11½	@ 12
Hog round	00	@ 12½
Western Bacon,		
Middlings	10½	@ 11
Shoulders	9¾	@ 10
N. C. Lard	12½	@ 13½
West'n do.	00	@ 00
Butter	24	@ 27
Cheese	9	@ 10
Pork, Mess, ℘ bbl.	18 50	@ 20 00
do. Prime	00 00	@ 00 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@ 18 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@ 00 00
POULTRY.		
Chickens, live	15	@ 25
do. dead	25	@ 30
Turkeys, live	75	@ 1 00
do. dead, lb	12½	@ 15
SALT,		
Alum ℘ bush	00	@ 50
Liverpool ℘ sack, ground	1 00	@ 1 25
do. fine	0 00	@ 2 00
SUGARS, ℘ lb.		
Porto Rico	10	@ 11
New Orleans	0	@ 0
Muscovado	7½	@ 9
Loaf & crush	11	@ 12½
Clarified and Granulated	11	@ 12½
SOAP, ℘ lb.	5	@ 8
SHINGLES, ℘ M.		
Contract	5 50	@ 6 00
Common	1 50	@ 2 50
STAVES, ℘ M.		
W. O. Bbl	15 00	@ 16 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@ 16 00
Ash Head'g	10 00	@ 14 00
TIMBER, ℘ M		
Shipping	0 00	@ 11 00
Mill, prime	7 50	@ 8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	3 50	@ 6 00
TALLOW, ℘ lb.	12	@ 12½

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℘ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℘ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1½ pr ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1½ pr ct. prem
New York	1½ " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1½ " "	Charleston	¼ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel	$ 00	a	$ 45
Rosin and Tar, do	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	65
Flour, do	37½	a	40
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	00
Cotton, per bale	0 00	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	6
Flaxseed, per bushel	00	a	8
Ground Peas, per bushel	6	a	0
Lumber, per M	6 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do	60	a	65
Ground Peas, per bushel	0	a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	0	a	8
Rice per 100 lbs			00
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	50	a	55
Spirits Turpentine, do	0 00	a	80
Lumber, per M	8 00	a	9 00
Peanuts, ℘ bushel	00		10
Rough Rice, ℘ bushel	00		10
Cotton, ℘ bale	0 00	@	2 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 1ST, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Owing to the dry weather which has prevailed for some time past, the river is now at a very low stage, and nothing has come in from above tide-way. As nearly or quite all of last year's crop has been brought to market (except from above tide-way) the receipts have been confined to small parcels per rail road and coasting vessels. One or two lots of *new virgin* have been brought in and sold at $3. There is a fair demand from distillers, and the market has ruled firm at $1 92 for *dry* virgin, $2 40 for yellow dip and $1 40 for hard, ℘ 280 lbs. The week's sales foot up only 1,611 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	143	$1 92	$2 40	$1 40
Friday	80	1 92	2 40	1 40
Saturday	381	1 92	2 40	1 40
Monday	23	1 92	2 40	1 40
Tuesday	541	1 92	2 40	1 40
Wednesday	384	1 92	2 40	1 40
Thursday	56	1 92	2 40	1 40

Only a small lot offered on market this morning, which was taken as above.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—There is no material alteration to notice in this article, and the market ruled quiet at 35 cents up to Tuesday afternoon when there was some activity manifested and an advance of 1 cent was obtained. This morning, however, it is quiet, and buyers seem disposed to hold off until the reception of the advices by the last steamer from Europe. We note sales for the week of 1,760 bbls., viz:

Friday.......... 60 bbls. at 35 cents per gallon.
Saturday...... 50 " 35 " " "
Monday....... 800 " 35 " " "
Tuesday........50 " 35 " " "
Do...........800 " 36 " " "

ROSIN—The market for Common has ruled inactive since our last review, and the transactions have been at a shade decline. There is a fair stock in first hands, which is generally held at prices above the views of buyers. The sales reach only 1,569 bbls. during the week, viz:

Thursday.... 69 bbls. at $1 15 for medium size.
Friday.......1,500 " $1 17½ " large size (town made.)

There has been nothing done since Friday last, and buyers are not disposed to purchase unless at a decline. Nothing done in No. 2, and quotations nominal. See table. For No. 1 there is a moderate enquiry, and a very light stock on market. We note the sale of only 100 bbls. (on Thursday) at $1 50@$2 62½ ℘ bbl., according to quality.

TAR—The market since our last has ruled firm at $1 25 ℘ bbl, with a fair demand. The receipts have been small, and the sales for the week comprise only 675 bbls., as follows:

Thursday........ 50 bbls. at $1 25 ℘ barrel.
Friday.......... 235 " 1 25 " "
Saturday........ 145 " 1 25 " "
Monday.......... 68 " 1 25 " "
Tuesday......... 37 " 1 25 " "
Wednesday....... 95 " 1 25 " "
Thursday........ 45 " 1 25 " "

BEEF CATTLE, &C—No beeves brought to market during the past week, and we note a fair enquiry from butchers;—grass fed 4½ @ 5 cents, and stall fed 7½ @ 8½ cents ℘ lb., according to quality. SHEEP are also in enquiry, and none in butchers hands; would sell at $1 50 @ $2 each.

COFFEE—The market rules firm and prices remain without change; fair supply in store. The demand is confined to retailers, and consequently we notice only small sales at figures ranging within quotations, as in quality. See table.

COTTON—Since our last review there has been but little doing in this article, owing mainly to the fact that the parcels on market have been held at figures above the views of buyers. On Thursday sales were made at 10¾ cents for middling to good middling, and Friday at 10¾ cents for assorted grades, (from ordinary to middling fair.) No sales since. The advices from Europe by the steamer Persia, (arrived Tuesday at New York,) represent a further advance in the foreign market, and there is more firmness here on the part of holders; no sales.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing except in the small way—Fair supply on market and demand limited. We quote at 75 @ 80 cents ℘ bushel.

EMPTY BARRELS—The market for Spirits Turpentine barrels remains about the same as last reported, with small sales at prices ranging from $1 50 to $1 75 each for second hand, as in quality.

FISH—No arrivals of either description since last review, and quotations in table represent store rates.

FEATHERS—Are in full supply, and dull at quotations. See table.

FLOUR—We have no material alteration to notice in the market for this article, and prices are about the same as quoted on this day week. The advices from other markets continue to represent a decline, and buyers here do not seem disposed to purchase more than what is sufficient for immediate wants. The receipts for the past week have been light, and the supply in first hands of the finer qualities has been slightly reduced;—the lower grades are in full stock, and decidedly dull. We note sales for the week of Wilmington and Fayetteville brands at $7 75 for family, $7 @ $7 25 for superfine, $6 50 for fine and $6 ℘ bbl for cross.

GRAIN—For CORN there is only a limited enquiry, with a full supply on market; no change, however, to notice in prices. A lot of 900 bushels received on Monday, which was sold for another market (to be delivered) at 60 cents ℘ bushel—equal to 57 cents here. One other lot received and sold from vessel in lots at 62 cents. We quote at 57 @ 58 cents, by the cargo.——OATS—There appears to be but little enquiry for this article, and we note a fair stock in first hands. A lot of 100 bushels sold from vessel on Monday at 45 cents ℘ bushel.——PEAS—Cow continue to be brought in quite sparingly, and are in active demand at 85 cents ℘ bushel—at which small parcels have sold during the week.——RICE—In *rough* there has been nothing done for some time past;—there is a fair supply in planters hands, and no demand. Quotations in table are nominal. *Clean* is in moderate stock, and also dull. Sells from store in the small way at 4½ cents ℘ lb.

HAY—No receipts or sales, and the market is almost if not entirely bare of Eastern. A *good* article of either quality would sell at about quotations. See table.

LIME—There has been but little demand the past week; the supply on market is light, though sufficient for present purposes. See table for store rates, in quantities as wanted.

LUMBER—River—No sales; market dull. Our quotations in table are for last sales.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand throughout the week, and in the absence of receipts the stock of Cuba in first hands has been all closed off from wharf at 32 @ 34 cents ℘ gallon, as in quantity.

PEA NUTS—Few or none coming in. We note the sale on Monday of 425 bushels at $1 50 ℘ bushel, and Tuesday 681 do. at same price, bags included, for fair quality.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied with *Irish*, and dull. Sales at auction of several small parcels at prices ranging from 75 cents to $1 50 ℘ bbl., according to quality.

PROVISIONS—For N. C. cured BACON there has been a steady demand for retailing purposes during the week, but in the absence of receipts worthy of note there have been only small transactions at 12 cents for shoulders, 13½ cents for hams and 12½ cents ℘ lb. for hog round;—one lot of *extra* quality hams brought 14 cents; sides bring 12 @ 12½ cents. For *Western* cured there has been rather more enquiry, and prices have an upward tendency; light stock on market. On Monday 22 hhds. sold at 10½ cents ℘ lb. for sides, 90 days; and on Tuesday — hhds. at 11 cents, cash; shoulders are held at 9¾ @ 10 cents—generally at latter price.——LARD—The market is nearly bare of N. C. make and we notice considerable enquiry from grocers. No receipts of moment since our last, and but small sales at quotations. See table. No Western make on market ——BUTTER—Is in moderate supply, and Northern sells from store at 24 @ 27 cents ℘ lb., as in quality.——PORK—No change in the price of Northern Mess. The stock, in store is moderate, and demand limited;—small sales at quotations. See table.

SALT—The supply of both Liverpool sack and Alum is fair, with a light demand. About 900 sacks of the former sold on Monday at $1 ℘ sack, 90 days. No sales of the latter.

SHINGLES—Rule decidedly dull, and in the absence of sales we are unable to give a fair quotation of the market. Prices in our table are merely nominal.

TIMBER—During the past week has ruled very dull, and there is no disposition on the part of millers to purchase; prices tend downward. No sales. Several rafts on market unsold.

FREIGHTS—Coastwise rates are without change. Very little country produce arriving, and plenty of vessels in port. See table.

CHARLESTON, April 29.—Cotton—The sales to-day reached upwards of 2,900 bales, about 2,000 of which were sold after the receipt of the Persia's advices, on which sellers realized prices they were unable to obtain previous to the receipt of these advices. The transactions ranged from 9⅜ to 11¾c.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—The Broker's Circular of the 18th instant says that Cotton advanced ¼d., and then receded, but again recovered and closed firm at an advance of from ⅛d.@¼d. The following were the quotations current on the 11th and 18th instants:

	April 11.	April 18.
Fair Orleans	6¾d.	6⅞d.
Middling Orleans	6 1-16d.	6¼d.
Fair Mobile	6⅜d.	6⅝d.
Middling Mobile	6 d.	6⅛d.
Fair Uplands	6⅜d.	6⅝d.
Middling Uplands	6 d.	6⅛d.

The sales during the week comprised 126,000 bales, including 40,000 to speculators. The stock on hand amounted to 534,000 bales, of which 392,000 were American. Breadstuffs—Wheat had declined 3d. ℘ 70 lbs.; Flour 1s. ℘ bbl., and Corn was lower. Western Canal Flour was quoted at from 29s.@30s. 6d., and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio from 33s. 6d. 35s. ℘ bbl of 196 lbs Corn was worth from 28s.@28s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs The Manchester Market continued firm. The London Money Market was more stringent. Consols closed at from 93⅛@93¼. Havre Cotton Market—The sales of Cotton during the week ending the 15th inst., comprised 23,000 bales. Tres Ordinaire was quoted at 93 frs.

TARBORO', April 25.—Turpentine—Dip, $2 00 to 2 10. Tar, 75 cts. to $1 00. Scrape, 38 to 40 cts. ℘ 100 lbs.—Corn, $2 50 to $2 75 ℘ bbl. Bacon, 10 to 11 cts. Lard, 9 to 10 cts. Cotton, 9 to 9½ cts.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 28.-Bacon 11½@12 cts. Beeswax 24@00. Coffee Rio, 13½@14; Laguira, 15@00; St. Domingo 00@00. Cotton—Fair to good, 10½@10¾; ord. to mid. 9½@10¼. Feathers, 35@40. Flour, Family, $7 00@0 00: Superfine, $6 50 @$0 00; Fine $6 25@0 00; Scratched, $5 75. Grain, Corn 75@00; Wheat $1 25; Oats, 45@50; Peas, 65@70; Rye 90@$1. Hides—Dry 12@12½; Green 4@5. Lard 12@00. Salt—Liverpool, (Sack)$1 60 @ $0.00.

Cotton—We again advance prices. Apple Brandy and Whiskey have declined. Flour has also declined. Turpentine--Yellow Dip $1 90, virgin $1 42, scrape 90c; Spirits 30c.

NORFOLK, April 29.—Corn—Receipts 31,000 bushels—no sales, and market drooping. A decline of several cents offered by buyers. Sales of 150 bales Cotton at 10@10½ cts. Hay—No receipts, prices firm. Naval Stores—A large stock and market dull. Staves—Receipts heavy. Sales of small prime lots Heading $68; R. O. Hhd. $26; W. O. Hhd. $45. Sales of other qualities at lower figures. Vessels are wanted for the West Indies and the Coasting trade.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 26—Schr. Lady of the Ocean, Tibbetts, from Providence, R. I., in ballast, to Master.

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to J. S. Banks.

27—Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, from Boston, to G. W. Davis; with mdze.

Brig Tornado, McCarty, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Magellan Cloud, Sargent, from Mystic, Ct., in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Wave, Davis, from Hyde county, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with corn, oats and peas.

April 28—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

April 29—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

April 30—Brig Reuben Carver, Barry, from Philadelphia, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, from Cearleston, to George Harriss.

Br. Barque Ringdove, Robeson, from Ship Harbor, Miss., for Cork and a market—to Geo. Harriss. The R. is laden with lumber and timber, and has been ashore on Frying Pan Shoals, where she lay thumping heavily for 35 hours; was towed off by steam tug Mariner and brought outside the Bar where she now lies, and will have to be lightered before she can come in; making but little water.

CLEARED.

April 26--Schr. Laura Jane, Young, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

April 29—Schr. Rhoda & Beulah, Sharpe, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, lumber, &c.

Br. Brig Queen of the West, Kinny, for Halifax, N. S., by J. & D. McRae & Co; with naval stores and lumber.

Schr. Ben, O'Neal, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, for Fayetteville, by J. S. Banks.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

April 30—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

May 1.--Schr. Emma Furbish, Kendall, for New London, Ct., by J & D McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. J H. Chadbourn, Wainright, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores and lumber.

BUTTER.—Having made arrangements for a constant supply of *good Butter*, from some of the best Dairies at the North and West, I shall be able to supply dealers and consumers here, with the article on as good terms as they can import it. The butter will be kept in the Wilmington Ice-house, and will be delivered in good and firm condition, in packages of 50 to 100 lbs.—cheap as possible, for *Cash*. The first lot is hourly expected to arrive.
April 7. GEO. HOUSTON

A. R. MAYER. HENRY BLUN.

MAYER & BLUN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that they have just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where they intend to keep always on hand a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving them a call.

They also keep constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as WHISKEY, BRANDY and GIN.
April 24.—197.

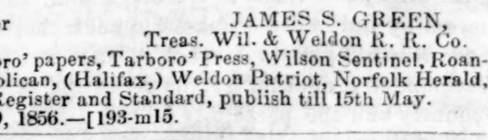
SUGARS.—50 bbls. Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Porto Rico Sugars, received and for sale by
March 31. GEO. HOUSTON.

EMBROIDERIES.

SWISS and Jaconet Flouncings; Point de Venice-Bands; Lace and Muslin Collars and Undersleeves; Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with some great bargains in Plain Swiss Jaconet and Embroidered Muslins.
April 17th. HEDRICK & RYAN.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856



OFFICE WIL. & WELDON R. R. CO.,
Wilmington, April 18, 1856.

A DIVIDEND of three and a half per cent. on the profits of this Company, for the last six months, has been declared, and will be paid to the Stockholders on, or after the 15th May next.

Books for the transfer of Stock will be closed on 1st May next.

By order JAMES S. GREEN,
Treas. Wil. & Weldon R. R. Co.

Goldsboro' papers, Tarboro' Press, Wilson Sentinel, Roanoke Republican, (Halifax,) Weldon Patriot, Norfolk Herald, Raleigh Register and Standard, publish till 15th May.
April 19, 1856.—[193-m15.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS House and Lot at Smithville, situated on Front street, open to the Bay. Also, Lot in front, 66 feet wide, running to the river. If not sold by the 1st June, will be for rent. THOS. C. McILHENNY.
April 12.—[187-d&wtJ1.

JUST IN STORE,

10 BBLS. C. Yellow Sugar;
6 bbls. Clarified Vinegar;
50 boxes Soap—different qualities;
24 " Tobacco;
12 dozen assorted Axes;
27 kegs N. C. Lard—a superior article;
2,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon. For sale by
McCALEB & BUNTING,
April 23d. 32 North Water street.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1856.

Mr. Gilmer Again.

The antecedents of Mr. Gilmer upon matters of State policy we have already referred to. His connection with every movement for the change of the basis of representation, and his denunciation of the existing basis as tyranny in its most odious form, we have seen, as also his proposition to make the organic law of the State the foot-ball of a mere temporary majority at the polls, thus doing away with the very idea of constitutional government, which is, that the organic law should interpose certain safe-guards to the rights of minorities, against the hasty action or unrestrained caprice of mere majorities acting under temporary excitement.

We mentioned some time since Mr. Gilmer's position upon the distribution of the School Fund. In looking over the journals of the Senate 1848–9 we find Mr. Gilmer offering the following amendment to the Bill to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools.

"*Be it further enacted*, That the Literary or School Fun shall hereofter be distributed among the several Counties in this State, according to the free white population thereof."

Had this amendment passed it would have seriously diminished the amount received for the education of the children of New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, and the whole East. Look at it men of the Cape Fear and Neuse country.

Let us now turn for a few moments to his position, and the position of the convention whose candidate he is, upon national politics, in connection with the existing state of things. That convention endorsed the Philadelphia platform of the 21st February 1854 known as the "verbiage platform," because its meaning is so covered up, that one of the Free Soil delegates to the Philadelphia convention said he could go the platform well enough, for the order might elect their candidates upon it before any body could find out what it meant.

Let us look at a point or two in this strange "verbiage platform." Section 7th goes for "The recognition of the right of the native born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one representative in Congress." So far, so good. Let us now turn to the 13th section of the same platform, which consists of a regular bill of indictment against the administration of President Pierce.

One or two of the counts in that bill of indictment read as follows: "Opposition to the reckless and unwise course of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs," "as shown in re-opening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska." Now look at this thing.—The right claimed in the 7th section for the people of the territories to mould their own institutions, would have been impossible of exercise without the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and yet here we find this platform first affirming a principle, and then denouncing bitterly the legislation necessary to carry this principle into effect. Is comment necessary? Again, this bill of indictment charges upon the present administration a reckless and unwise course "in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kanzas and Nebraska," while, in fact, the clause inserted in the Kansas and Nebraska bills, approved by President Pierce, is identical with the corresponding clause in every territorial bill approved by the candidate of the order—Millard Fillmore.

The same bill of indictment charges that the reckless and unwise course of the present administration is shown "in the corruptions which pervade some departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice." Be it remembered that the records of the Pierce administration show no Galphin or Gardner frauds, nor has the suspicion of complicity in such transactions ever attached to a single member of the present administration, as suspicion certainly did attach to members of both the Taylor and Fillmore cabinets. The movement for reform in the navy is no new one. It was recommended by Fillmore and others, and its necessity felt by every man at all acquainted with the state of the naval service. It was perfectly understood that a big fuss would be made by the incompetent, who would claim the honors of martyrdom if dropped, and it remained for James C. Dobbin to meet this fuss and do what others had admitted to be necessary without having the nerve to meet the emergency. That is the amount of the whole matter. Some worthy men may, and no doubt have suffered, and they ought to have justice done them. But the majority of the dismissed belong to the class that swell big at watering places, but would sooner resign than go to sea.

The Greensboro' Convention passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government squandering the public lands to provide homesteads for foreign paupers and convicts.

Now, it is a notorious fact, that where one acre of land has been donated or squandered in any way during President Pierce's administration, fifty were given away by bills bearing the signature of Millard Fillmore.

☞ It is very strange, indeed, that a gentleman, to whom, at least, courtesy is due from a people for whose interests he exerted himself, in the matter of the River and Bar appropriation, cannot come among us and spend a few days in our mild climate, without having his motives impugned, and the cry raised that he has been imported; or that, in seeking renewed energy for the discharge of his official duties, he should be charged with a criminal neglect of such duties. The whole explanation of this strange affair is to be found in the fact that, at the solicitation of some of his friends here, Mr. Allen consented to address his fellow-citizens of the South in advocacy of the great principles of the Democratic party. It is not pretended that he has said one word indicating anything like interference in our local or State contests, nor that his remarks were anything else than national, in the broadest sense of the word. For our own part, it would seem to us that Southern men, of all parties, would be pleased to listen to such true national sentiments from a Northern man, as were expressed by Col. Allen—pleased to know that there is at the North a party composed of such men—glad to recognize in it another guarantee for the safety of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. And it does really appear to us impossible but that this should be the view of this matter finally taken by all reflecting and fair men. That there will be some carpers, we anticipate. Some will be certain to find fault with anything Democratic. Such are wedded to their idols, and impervious to reason where their prejudices interfere. It is a weakness of their nature, for which, we suppose, they can hardly be considered answerable.

No doubt, a correspondent of Thursday's Herald, who writes over the signature of "Honestas," is an admirer of Mr. Badger. Now, Mr. Badger, when in the Senate, frequently attended to law business during the sessions of that body. In more than one case he came home to attend to court business in North Carolina, and plead in important cases in the Supreme Court. We never heard any complaint of *him*. We do not say what we do as preferring any charge against Mr. Badger, but simply state a fact or two from which our readers can draw their own inferences.

☞ We return our sincere thanks to Hon. David S. Reid, Senator from this State, for very valuable public documents, forwarded to us some time since. The absence of the editor, during the greater part of last week, prevented their being noticed at the time when received, and a pressure of other matters this week has caused them to be neglected until this time. We repeat our thanks for the courtesy of our Hon. Senator, from whom we have received many other acts of kindness.

We have received from Dex & Edwards, through Mr. Whitaker, of this town, Putnam for May, which appears to be a good number, and is free from politics. Also, "Household Words," edited by Dickens, which is always amusing and instructive—25 cents per number. Also, the School Fellow, for May, a capital work for the young folks—10 cents per number. For sale by Whitaker.

Parker H. French has quarrelled with Col. Walker and left San Juan for Aspinwall. A good riddance for Walker. The latter is said to be at the head of seven thousand men, and, at the last dates, was marching against the Costa Ricans, who were expected to invade Nicaragua.

Later from Europe.

The Steamer Arago, arrived at New York on the 23d, and the Arabia at Halifax on the same day.—The Arago brings Liverpool dates to the 9th and the Arabia to the 12th inst. The latter brings no news of importance.

Among the passengers by the Arago are the Hon. James Buchanan and M. Dubois, minister from Holland to the United States.

The Arago left Cowes on the morning of the 10th. She came south of the Banks, experienced moderate weather, and saw no ice.

She brings the second edition of Wednesday's (the 9th) London Times.

The steamship Edinburgh, from New York, arrived in the Clyde on the 4th. The Hermann, also from New York, arrived off Cowes on the 6th; and the Arabia, from Boston, at Liverpool on the same day.

The French steamer Barcelona arrived out on the 5th.

The two English steamers that went in search of the Pacific had returned to Galway, after a fruitless cruise of nine days.

The proceedings of the Peace Congress continue. It is said that Austria gives trouble by persistently refusing to fix the time for evacuating the principalities. Austria's pretext is the necessity of protecting the country against disorder until a regular administration shall have been established, though she is bound by the treaty to quit the Ottoman territory on the conclusion of peace.

Russia, it is said, strongly adheres to Austria's position.

Later intelligence, however, states that the Austrian troops were leaving the principalities.

The French army is to be reduced from six hundred thousand to four hundred thousand troops.

It is believed that Russia will send an amdassador to Turin as soon as the ratifications are exchanged.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the prohibition of the export of Russian produce has been repeated.

The Czar had issued a ukase, stating that the two fleets hitherto maintained by Russia in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff are not to be reinstated.

Many grain-laden vessels lying at Odessa have received orders to proceed to Marseilles. A considerable fall had taken place in the market at the latter place in consequence.

It was reported in Berlin that the British cabinet had decided to reject the proposition for a capitalization of the Sound dues on the terms offered by Denmark, but would make a proposition itself.

A despatch from Paris states that the allies have sent orders to their fleets to raise all blockades which have kept Russian vessels in neutral ports.

The French government denies contemplating sending any expedition to Madagascar, but advices from Toulon show the contrary.

The Russian Minister of Finance issued a notice on the 5th instant, that, in consequence of the signing of a treaty of peace, merchant vessels of the western powers would be admitted to Russian ports.

Le Nord states that the exchange of ratifications would be effected by the 20th.

The English money market was but little changed. The funds, however, were rather heavy, and foreign securities were improving.

W. D. Young, ship-owner and insurance broker of Liverpool, had failed for a large amount.

Further News by the Arabia.

HALIFAX, April 24—The foreign files by the Arabia contain the following additional items:

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—The festivities of the Plenipotentiaries continue. Ali Pasha was to give a grand ball in Christian style. A banquet by the Emperor to all the Plenipotentiaries is appointed for the 12th.

It is said that the Russian Plenipotentiaries proposed that Count Buol, Ali Pacha and M. Bourquency should compose the commission to definitely arrange the Moldavo-Wallachian government, but the proposal was rejected, and persons who have not taken an active part in the conference will be selected.

The Opinione of Turin gives, upon good authority, the conditions contained in the Treaty of Peace lately concluded at Paris. They are affirmed to be as follows:

First—The neutralization of the Black Sea; Russia not to keep there more than ten ships of war armed, for the defence of her coasts. Second—Nicolaeff is to be reduced to a merchant port, with an engagement that no ships of war shall be constructed beyond the number agreed to as above. Third—Russia is to allow consuls from all the powers in the ports of the Black Sea and the Baltic. Fourth—The fortifications of Bomarsund are not to be reconstructed. Fifth—Russia cedes part of the territory of Bessarabia, comprising the fortress of Ismail. Sixth—Russia renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Danubian Principalities. Seventh—Russia equally renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Greeks in the Ottoman Empire. Eighth—The free navigation of the Danube is guaranteed to all the States, without exception. Ninth—This article refers to a commission which is to be sent into the Principalities to study the questions of the frontiers and the mode of government.

THE CRIMEA.—The only news is the improved health of the French troops, both in the hospitals and in the Crimea.

ENGLAND.—The treaty of peace has caused several failures in London among speculators. Syers, Walker & Co., East India and general merchants, have failed for £260,000. Assets consist chiefly of produce which cost £220,000, but which has undergone an enormous depreciation. The firm had agencies in the East and West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, &c.

Saunders & Harrison, seed crushers, oil refiners, and soap makers, have also failed for £60,000. A dividend hoped for of 15s. in the pound. The stoppage of this house caused great surprise.

The liabilities of W. O. Young, ship owner and insurance agent, amount to £120,000. Assets consist of ships and other unincumbered property, and a fair dividend is hoped for.

Thomas Harrison, ship owner and asphalt maker. Small direct liabilities, but a party to the accommodation paper of Syers, Walker & Co. Wollet & Nephew, also small liabilities, but mixed up with Syers, Walker & Co.

On the 7th inst., the sum of £412,000 in gold from Australia arrived at London.

Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, had an audience of the Queen on the 4th inst., to deliver his credentials.

The grand Naval Review by Queen Victoria of all the ships that can be collected, is postponed till the 22d or 23d inst., by which time the treaty of peace will be ratified.

The Crimean Inquiry Commission continues its sittings. Lord Lucan was on trial.

Steamers are being fitted up to bring the army home from the Crimea.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The policy of nominating candidates for office by means of conventions, has often been made the object of censure, especially by those whose particular interests, for the time being, have led them to oppose such nominations. This opposition has not, however, been confined altogether to aspirants to office or their friends. Many patriotic and disinterested persons have adopted similar views, but without a thorough consideration of their tendency and results. Allow me, Messrs. Editors, to present, as briefly as practicable, some observations on this subject, which, in the present condition of affairs in this county, I trust will not be deemed unreasonable.

Convention nominations are necessary to *concerted action*. Where anything like a formidable opposition exists, it is necessary, in order to be successful, that the party encountering such opposition should be so organized as to act *unitedly*. Why does military science require that the forces of an army shall be marshalled under a single commander? In order that the whole army may act with harmonious unity. If led by several commanders, possessing equal authority, distractions might arise; the army might be separated into divisions, acting upon no concerted plan, and these might be met by the enemy and beaten in detail, when, with united action, under a single leader, victory would be an easy achievement.—It is recorded of an aged man of great wisdom that, finding himself about to die, he called together his several sons, and told them that he wished to bequeath to them a legacy more valuable than silver or gold. Producing a bundle of switches firmly bound together, he desired that they would break them altogether. This was found to be impossible. He then untied the bundle, and taking the switches one by one in his trembling hands, snapped them. "Now, my sons," said the venerable man, "you see that, though the strength of a giant would not avail to break these small switches when firmly *united*, yet, when *separated*, the feeble fingers of a dying old man can easily accomplish the task. Be united, therefore, and prosperous If you allow yourselves to be alienated from each other, you will fall an easy prey to your enemies."

Concerted action cannot be obtained except by *consultation* among the various branches of a party. There must be a *meeting together* of the friends of different interests, to agree upon some plan of operations against the common enemy. This meeting together for consultation constitutes a "convention." It is nothing more and nothing less. It is based upon the idea that a man ought to prefer the good of his party to the advantage of any mere individual member of it, even though that member may happen to be himself. And when a man is selfish enough to desire his own advantage more than the welfare of his party, he has no business in a convention.

Conventions have been objected to on the ground that they can be so arranged as to misrepresent the wishes of the party whose organ they protess to be—because they can be "packed" with men who will strive to promote a particular interest rather than the good of the whole. So may houses be objected to on the ground that they may be constructed of such materials as to render them dangerous habitations. But this would be no argument against the building of houses. It might be an argument against the use of decayed wood for that purpose.—Just so with the argument about conventions. The possibility that they *may* be composed of corrupt materials is no argument against them. It only proves that they may be abused, and furnishes a strong reason why the people should see to it that such delegates be appointed as will reflect their wishes.

It has been objected to conventions that they take from the people the free exercise of the right of suffrage—that they dictate to the people the candidate for whom they shall vote. So it might be said of our State legislature, that it takes from the people the right of self-government. The people are willing to obey the laws made by their own representatives, because such laws are made by the people themselves, using the convenient instrumentality of the legislative body. Just so with conventions; if the people send delegates elected by themselves, to a convention, the nominations made by such convention are made by the voters themselves, using the instrumentality of delegates in order to consult together with the least inconvenience.

If every member of the Democratic party of New Hanover county could be brought together at Long Creek Bridge, on the 29th of May next, and the wishes of every man expressed and duly considered in relation to the nominations to be made then and there, that would be a perfect convention. But such an assemblage would be impracticable. The next best plan would be to have every voter in the county represented there by his agent or delegate, and that is the object which the Democratic party proposes to accomplish. Let it not be supposed that the Long Creek convention will be a self constituted arbitor of the claims of different individuals. No such design was entertained by the large democratic meeting which recommended it, and no such purpose will be accomplished. Let the people take the matter into their own hands. It will then be *their* convention, composed of *their* delegates, appointed to carry out *their* wishes. In every district where a meeting has not been held already, there should be a meeting of the Democratic *voters after* due notice, for the purpose of choosing delegates. In the choice of these every man is entitled to be consulted, and the majority should rule. Every man will then know the wishes of his district, and will go prepared to carry them out. The people being thus truly represented by their own constituted agents, will feel bound to sustain the action of the convention. The Democratic party being thus fully united need not fear to encounter any opposition open or secret.

If any additional argument were needed in support of these views, it would be found in the fact that our opponents are now united by the most solemn guarantees against division, which can exist—They are *oath-bound* to support the *regular nominees* of their councils. The Democrats need not oaths to make them do their duty. They require only that they shall understand their true policy and know what course of action will be best calculated to advance those great principles which they have so much at heart. But the compact organization of our enemy warns us to be on our guard. That enemy is not to be trifled with. Division in the Democratic ranks would now be fatal. Let all true democrats therefore, in the ensuing canvass present an undivided front upon *all qustions*. By such a course, and such a course alone, we shall accomplish complete success. A FRIEND TO ORGANIZATION.

The Know-Nothing City Councils have refused the use of Independence Hall to the citizens of Philadelphia, who desired to offer to Mr. Buchanan their congratulations on his return home, and to testify their approval of his course as Minister to England. Such disrespect to a distinguished citizen of their own State is not only a mark of bigotry and bitterness, but a very foolish move in a political point of view. Even the North American, the great organ of the old whig and the new coalition party in Pennsylvania, united to do honor to the able diplomatist.

Bochsa, the Harpist, died in Australia on the 7th of January. He had gone on there in company with Madame Bishop.

Probably a Heartless Hoax.

NEW YORK, Apr. 22.–A dispatch has been received in this city, from Provincetown, Mass., which states that a bottle has drifted ashore containing the information that the steamship *Pacific* was on the Grand Banks, with her masts gone and otherwise out of order, and that she required immediate assistance, which was sent. Capt. ASA ELDRIDGE, of the *Atlantic*, brother of Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, of the *Pacific*, believes the story, however, to be a heartless hoax.

Disrespect to Mr. Buchanan by the Philadelphia Councils.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24—In the Common Council this afternoon a resolution was offered tendering the use of Independence Hall to Mr. Buchanan, in which to receive the congratulations of his friends, which lead to a heated political debate of a most rabid character, including aspersions on President Pierce, &c. The resolution was finally defeated by a vote of 33 to 20. In the Select Council a resolution of a similar import was also presented and likewise rejected by a vote of 13 to 11. This disrespect to the distinguished Pennsylvanian causes much angry feeling among all classes of citizens.

Great Failure at Montreal.

MOTNREAL, April 21.—Messrs. Haviland, Routhe & Co. have failed in this city for £1,250,000 sterling.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamer Quaker City arrived this afternoon from Havana, with dates to the 18th. She brings no news.

From the Beaufort Banner.

The Convention of the Democratic party to nominate a candidate for Governor assembled in Raleigh, on Wednesday the 16th inst., and as most of the county meetings had recommended the nomination of Governor Bragg for re-election, we suppose it has been done While we shall oppose Gov. Bragg's re-elections on *political* grounds, we take this occasion to record our high appreciation of the talents and qualifications of the present Governor. We have known him for years—he is a *gentleman* in the true acceptation of the term, his abilities are of the highest order, and deserves all the honors which the Democracy can possibly confer on him, and if the American candidate is doomed to defeat in August, of which we have no fears, it will be a satisfaction, to us at least, to know, that the Gubernatorial honors will fall to one so worthy to wear them as Thomas Bragg.

While we shall, therefore, oppose the re-election of Governor Bragg, because our honest convictions lead us in opposition to the party of which he is the standard-bearer, our appreciation of the man and our sense of propriety will prevent us from descending to that abuse which too often disgraces the political press.

Political opponents, and especially editors, should not forget, in the heat and excitement of a political canvass, what is due from one gentleman to another.

THE FIRST LOVE OF THE GREAT NAPOLEON.—Eugenie Desiree Clary, the daughter of a merchant of Marseilles, was the first love of the Great Napoleon. Joseph Bonaparte married her sister Julie. Desiree was already attached to a young Swedish merchant, but her father would not allow the union. Napoleon presented his suit with ardor, but without success.—One of his vehement sayings to her, rmarkably foreshadowing his future career, has been quoted:—"I will give you the most splendid existence; perhaps I may pass like a meteor, but I dare to assure you that the memory of my passage will remain behind."—The attachment, if it ever existed on her part, soon died away, and during the following winter Napoleon met Josephine, whom he married in March, 1796.—In 1798 Desiree met Bernadotte, then distinguished as a general and a diplomatist.

Twelve years rolled by, and the Duc de Ponte-Corvo was elected Crown Prince of Sweden; he arrived at the capital of his future kingdom with his wife now in the bloom of womanhood. A great ball took place, at which was present a burgess of repute, a man of influence, married, and the father of a family; with this honorable citizen the Crown Princess went forth to dance—he was no other than the Swede, her former lover; and from that day, whether as Crown Princess or Queen of Sweden, Desiree Clary has always paid a generous attention to M. Ardwedsson, the wealthy banker of Stockholm.

He was still living when we were in Sweden, (1850), having attained a good old age, and holding a distinguished position in his order.—*The Danes and the Swedes, by C. H. Scott.*

[Eugenie Desiree Clary is now Dowager Queen of Sweden.]

THE MAYOR'S COMPLAINT BOOK.—It is the custom of some of the Mayors at the North to keep complaint books, in which the people may enter complaints of nuisances they want abated. Apropos of one of these, the Spirit of the Times gives the following amusing story:

(*Scene*, Mayor's office, 10 A. M. Enter a bilious looking man, dressed in a seedy coat and black whiskers.)

Saffron Gent.—Is the Mayor in?

Mayor W.—Yes, sir.

Gent.—Are you the Mayor?

Mayor (looking dignified).—Sir, I have that honor.

Bilious Citizen.—Have you a book in which people can leave their complaints?

Attentive Dignitary.—Yes, sir; and at once proceeded to open a volume large enough for a *country umbrella*. The Mayor having seized a pen and dipped it in the ink, proceeded as follows: Will you put your complaint in the book, or do you wish *me* to do so?

Gamboge Subscriber.—Well, as I'm a little in a hurry, you can put it in the book.

Interested Functionary.—What is the complaint?

Sallow Individual.—It is the—*liver complaint!*

It is sufficient to say that the ponderous volume was shut in a jiffy. The pen dropped, and when we caught a glimpse of his honor at Hank's, a few moments after, he "confessed the corn," and put on his customary "smile."

THE FORTITUDE OF WOMAN.—A tailor having amassed a fortune by trade, cut the shop, and removed to the country, to live in dignified leisure. His wife was a bit of a shrew, and apt, as all wives are, to find out her husband's weak points. One of these was, a shame of his former occupation, and she harped upon the jarring string until the poor wretch was beside himself. Her touch-word, "scissors," spoiled his finest bon mots, and embittered his grandest entertainments; it was flame to tow; he stormed and wheedled; the obnoxious instrument was constantly brandished before his eyes. They were one day on the bank of a river bounding his grounds.

"You observe," said he, "the delta formed by the fork of the river? its beauty decided me to close the contract"

"Very probable, my dear—it reminds one so much of an open pair of scissors."

One push, and she was struggling in the water.

"I will pull you out if you promise never to say that word again," hallooed the still foaming husband.

"Scissors!" shrieked she, and down she went.

"Scissors!" as she rose again. The third time she came to the surface too far gone to speak—but, as the water closed over her, she threw up her arms, *crossed here fore fingers*, and disappeared.

Church Statistics.

The general minutes for 1855–'56 of all the Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, twenty-three in number, are now completed, and will soon be issued from the publishing house, at Nashville, Tenn.

The returns show the following results, in totals, with reference to the preceding reports:

		INCREASE.
Travelling preachers	2,078	136
Superannuated preachers	151	1
Local preachers	4,628	269
White membership and probationers	447,372	18,851
Golored members and probationers	170,159	5,566
Indian members	3,513	*144
*Decrease.		
Total membership	627,992	24,689

The total increase reported is 27,662, which is reduced by decrease in five conferences to the nett increase 24,689, as above given.

The largest white membership reported is for the Georgia Conference, 44,252; the largest colored membership, South Carolina Conference, 37,933; and the largest membership generally, South Carolina, 79,005.

DRUIDICAL RUINS.—A tenant of the Moyess estate, England, to build a house, is pulling to pieces one of the most perfect old Druid temples in existence. A few years ago the outer circle of this temple described a circumference of between 200 and 300 feet. At 16 feet distance from this there was an inner circle about 60 feet in diameter. 12 stones of large size in the outer circle represented the 12 signs of the zodiac, and 19 larger in the inner—60 in all—pointed to the lunar cycle. On the south side were two immense boulders—one the Cromlech or altar stone, the other the Logan or rocking stone.—This latter was in the reomboid shape, broad at top and tapering below. It measured 8 feet 6 inches along the top by 5 feet, and fully three feet through. Its weight could not have been less than from 9 to 10 tons. The lower extremity of this immense stone was laid on the crown of another boulder slightly indented and deeply sunk in the earth, but so nicely poised that on the slightest touch of the finger it would vibrate six inches on each side and continue to rock 26 times, before steadying, when it always sat at rest fairly balanced in the centre.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—A late letter from Paris says: "The number of barrels of American flour at this moment in store in Havre, is 250,000; of wheat, 251,082 hectolitres. (A hectolitre is about 2 5-6 Winchester bushels.) To these figures add the quantities known to be on sea destined for the port of Havre, viz: 54,000 barrels of flour and 62,000 hectolitres of wheat, and the sum total will be 304,000 barrels of flour and 313,000 hectolitres of wheat."

It is refreshing to come across such a gem as the following:

The first bird of Spring attempted to sing,
But ere he had sounded a note,
He fell from the limb—ah! a dead bird was him—
The music had friz in his throat!

A great foot race came off over the Union, L. I., course, on Thursday, between Joshua Van Name and Sewell Dodge, for $500. They ran 200 yards in 21 seconds, Van Name beating.

THE RAILROADS OF EUROPE.—The great railroad line from Paris to Marseilles, a distance of 535 miles, is now completed, except the bridges at Lyons across the two rivers, the Saone and the Rhone, at the junction of which the city stands. These bridges, when finished, will be as fine specimens of workmanship as can anywhere be found. The one across the Rhone is already near done—built of cast iron—and it presents a most beautiful and picturesque view; as seen from a point about a half a mile above it. The piers of the bridge across the Saone are now building in water that is 40 or 50 feet deep.

Great cylinders of cast iron are first planted on the bottom of the river, by some means, I know not how—which reach above the surface of the water From these the water is pumped out, and the workmen descend in them, as in a well, and carry on the work of rearing the piers from the bottom of the river. This bridge across the Saone is approached by a tunnel five or six miles in length. How far it is below the surface of the earth I cannot tell. But it is no uncommon thing in this country to travel for a mile or two at a time through a tunnel, and that too at the rate of about 40 miles per hour. But the railroads in this country are so delightful! There is scarcely any perceptible motion.

The roads are beautifully graded, and then covered with pebbles or small fragments of rock pounded in, so as to make them firm. The sides of the embankments are turfed. The tracks are always double, so that there is no danger of collision. The coaches are elegant, and the whole management of the roads is conducted with the strictest reference to the convenience, comfort and safety of the passengers. Travelling by rail in England, and especially on the continent, is much more pleasant, and vastly safer than in the United States. The Express, and the direct trains, as they are called, make but few stoppages on the long routes, and ordinarilly not more than one or two minutes at a station. Then everything is so quiet. There is no bustle or noise at the station.

In obtaining tickets but one person can approach at the same time, and he must get his change and retire before another can apply. In a word, there is perfect system about everything. The coaches are not like ours. They are divided into appartments that resemble elegantly furnished private carriages. On the continent there are eight seats in those apartments; in England only six. The first class on the continent is far superior in point of comfort to the first class in England. In England they have no means of warming the coaches in cold weather. In France they warm them by means of cylinders of hot water, which are changed two or three times during the night or day. They keep the coach very comfortable.—*Letters of the Rev. Mr. Edwards.*

Let the South Beware.

We have never doubted that the great mass of Northern Know Nothings will unite with the Black Republicans, in a desperate effort to defeat the National Democracy and instal Abolitionism in the highest places. Among the daily clustering evidence, we may refer to the recent revelations of the N. Y. Times, the little organ of Seward. That paper informs us that the alliance of the Know Nothings and the Black Republicans "*is natural and inevitable*, and that it will also be irresistable." The Times says:

The Commercial must know that the *Northern Americans will never, as a body, vote for Mr. Fillmore:*—and that they will take such a course in the Presidential canvass, as will, without damage to the sentiments, and principles of their own organization, be most *certain to defeat the schemes of the Pro-Slavery crusaders.* Nor is there any ground for the astonishment it affects, at our intimation that they and the Republicans would act together, for the attainment of an end which they seek in common. The elections of the past year show conclusively that such an alliance is *natural and inevitable*, and that it will also be irresitable.

Even admitting for argument's sake, that Fillmore is as sound as his Southern Know Nothing advocates represent him, is it not clear that his party will be swallowed up by Black Republicanism at the North and that every vote given to him by a Southern man, will not only be thrown away but will indirectly and to the same extent weaken the strength of the National Democracy in their great struggle with Black Republicanism?

THE EFFECT OF PEACE.—A letter from Hamburg, of the 20th, in the Brussels Independence, says:

Since peace has been considered certian, merchants and negotiators have arrived almost daily from all parts of England, with the object of establishing factories in some part of the Russian Empire. It is a remarkable fact, that of all the people of Europe the English show most eagerness to renew business relations with Russia. It is now in contemplation to form a great Anglo-Russian Company, which, with considerable capital in its hands, will solicit the imperial government, authority to turn to profit on a vast scale the territorial and mineral riches of the Russian territory.

The schedule of the N. C. Railroad was changed on Monday. The cars leave here at 40 minutes past 6 o'clock in the morning, and return at 40 minutes past 7 in the evening. By this arrangement passengers take breakfast and supper in Goldsboro'.

Goldsboro' Tribune.

Let Union be our watch-word, and resistance to sectional tyranny our motto. With this determination on our part, the South may yet undergo the ordeal unscathed, and prove victorious in the end.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

April 24—Steamer Enterprise, Harriss, from Robinson's Landing, to George Harriss; with naval stores.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

April 25—Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shallote, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr Wm. L. Springs, Mershon, from Philadelphai, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

26—Schr. Albion, Russell, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Wake, Henderson, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Lizzie Russell, Bennett, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, from New Yotk, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

CLEARED.

April 25.—Steamer Southerner, Dodd, for Fayetteville, by W. H. Allen.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Brig Ellen Hayden, Howard, for Havana, by J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Schr. G. M Smith, Smith, for Boston, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

April 25—Schr. Roan, White, for New York, by Wm. M. Harriss.

26—Brig Amanda Jane, Gove, for Portsmouth, N. H, by J. R. Blossom; with lumber, &c.

Brig Ann M. Weeks, Bullock, for Porto Rico, by H. B. Eilers; with lumber and shingles.

Brig Orlando, Gifford, for Baltimore, by George Harriss; with lumber.

Brig Tyrant, Gregory, for Providence, R. I., by J. J. Lippitt; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

(*Per Arago, at New York.*)

LIVERPOOL.—The cotton market since the departure of the Africa had been steady, and prices were firmly maintained. The sales of Monday were 10,000 and Tuesday 8,000 bales. The advices from the United States had no effect on the market. The Manchester market was unchanged and firm. Wheat and corn were rather easier. Good flour was unchanged in price, but inferior western was neglected. Beef and pork were flat at unchanged rates. Bacon was in good demand. Lard was offering freely at 52 @54. Tallow firm. Consols for money were quoted at the close at 93.

(*Per Arabia, at Halifax.*)

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—There has been an active speculative demand in the Liverpool cotton market, and prices were a trifle higher. Sales of the week 70,000 bales. The breadstuffs market was weak, with trifling transactions at rather lower prices. Provisions were a shade higher. Consols for money closed at 93¼.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—A further advance has taken place in cotton to-day, making an eighth to a quarter for the week. Sales to-day of 15,000 bales. Flour declined 6d to one shilling; corn, one to two shillings for the week. Manchester trade buoyant—prices advancing. Consols closed at 93⅛.

SALISBURY, April 22.—Bacon—Hog round 9@10 cts. Lard, 10@11. Corn 50. Flour, $5 50@6. Cotton $8 50@9. Wheat, $1. Salt, $2 75. Sugar 11@12½. Coffee—Rio 13@16, Java, 18.

NORFOLK, April 23.—Business generally quiet, but little change in the leading articles of trade. Corn—Receipts continue light, sales of white at 56 cts., mixed 51 cts., yellow 58 cts. Cotton—Stock small, market firm at 10½ cents. Hay—A cargo of prime Portland hay arrived yesterday and was sold at $1 30 cents. Whiskey—Sales at 27 cts.

ENGLISH PAPERS SEIZED IN FRANCE.—The London Sun was recently seized at the French post office in consequence of its appearing with a black border as a token of mourning for the peace, which it considers disastrous and disgraceful to England. The Daily News and Morning advertiser were also seized.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. } April 21st, 1856.

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the county aforesaid, met this day, at the office of the County Court Clerk, for the dispatch of business.

PRESENT.—Stephen D. Wallace, *Chairman*; William S. Larkins, Michael Register, Samuel Player, David McIntire, James Kerr and James McDuffie.

There being a majority of the Board present they proceeded to elect a Chairman, when Stephen D. Wallace (the present Chairman) having received all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the county of New Hanover. He offered as sureties to his bond, John Dawson and James T. Miller, who were approved of. The amount of bond to be ten thousand dollars.

The petition of Joseph E. Lewis and others, petitioning for a new District to be created out of Nos. 20 and 21, was rejected.

The report of S. D. Wallace, Chairman of the Board of Superintendents was returned, read and adopted, and ordered to be filed.

The name of Wm. J. Newton was reported as one of the Committeemen elected in District No. 30. Evidence before the Board satisfied them that at the time of his election he was not a resident; the Board, therefore, declared his election illegal and appointed J. W. Taylor in his place.

The petition of James McDuffie and others, praying a new District to be taken from No. 29, was granted, and the new District so created is No. 54.

Ordered, that the Committeemen in the several districts be appointed to hold the elections of each School District for the election of Committees for the ensuing year.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Stephen D. Wallace, James T. Miller, and Thomas H. Williams.

The amount appropriated to each District for the present year is $125.

DISTRICTS AND COMMITTEE-MEN.

1. Lem'l Bowden, J L Corbett, O L Fillyaw.
2. Wm Sutton, A A Hartsfield, Jas S Green.
3. E Hewlett, Wm C Tharp, T T George.
4. O F Alexander, Dr A F Newkirk, Reuben Everitt.
5. D K Futch, D S Sanders, D R Gornto.
6. C H Alexander, J W Howard, Jos C Howard.
7. Jas S Newton, Jas N Craig, Geo W Reeves.
8. James Andres, John Batts, Amos Atkinson.
9. A J Westbrook, J M Walton, Geo W T Averitt.
10. Isaac James, Daniel Shaw, Jeptha Weeks.
11. John C Ormsby, W H Player, Christopher Rowe.
12. Isaac Rochelle, Jacob Rochelle, Dickson Burton.
13. Jno D. Powers, Jas Alderman, E T Pigford.
14. Lott Croom, Thos Murray, John W Murray.
15. Josiah Johnson, Ephraim Powers, Dempsey Harrel.
16. Willoughby Moore, J E Rivenbark, Jacob Wells.
17. Thos McClendon, R C Ormsby, John Welvin
18. John Bradshaw, Jno Brothers, Sterling Allen.
19. Boney Player, J P Wood, Silas Watkins.
20. Joel L Moore, Wm R Henry, A M Colvin.
21. S B Rivenbark, C W Murphy, John D Moore.
22. D McDuffie, Isaiah Pridgen, A M Moore.
23. J T Moore, N R Croom, J M Alderman.
24. Wm Registor, P Montague, Wilson E Moore.
25. Hardy P Brinson, Daniel W Mott, F H Bell
26. John Eakins, John Costin, J T Bland.
27. O D Malpass, W Gerganus, C B McAllister.
28. Wm A Lamb, John W Bordeaux, Wm A Rivenbark.
29. C Corbett, Alex Henry, H McMillan.
30. L Highsmith, J W Taylor, J T Newton.
31. O Fennel. J C Devane, E G Ward.
32. James Innis, Isaac M Newton, Jas Murphy.
33. T J Armstrong, Evan Larkins, C B Miller.
34. John H Taylor, Jas McIntire, H M Lewis.
35. Wm H Curtis, Jas E Walker, S H Bell.
36. D Bordeaux, Major Croom, S J Herring.
37. A Pridgen, Thos J Corbett, A Bordeaux.
38. C Henry, L Malpass, J J Pridgen.
39. Thos J Sikes, Daniel J Morgan, Jos J Richards.
40. M T Croom, Silas Bryant, John Scott.
41. Thos S Pickett, Elijah Williams, Wm Wortham.
42. Ezekial Chadwick, Thos W Weaver, Chas W Futch.
43. A G Hall, A McMillan, R W Garriss.
44. Morris Cowan, J Hand, D L Smith.
45. Henry D Marshman, Andrew Moore, Timothy Gerganus.
46. Daniel Bordeaux, A M Lamb, L Bowden.
47. Charles Bannerman, Robt Melvin, Archibald Sellers.
48. John G Mayher, Danl T George, Wm T Bordeaux.
49. P F Pridgen, A S Lewis, Simon Lewis.
50. Ezekiel Chadwick, Jas Brown, W W Casteen
51. Wiley Moore, John Garris, J Malpass.
52. Jas W Johnston, Samuel Davis, Thos Williams.
53. J F Croom, J H Walker, H M Cowan.
54. Doct J B Seavey, Robt Murphy, Daniel Robinson.

STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

Cash on hand Sept. 1st, 1855, as per account audited by Committee of Finance		$7,146 82
Amount received Fall Dividend, 1855, from Literary Fund		1,483 32
		$8,630 14
Deduct amount of drafts of Committeemen, paid from Sept. 1st, 1855, to April 21st, 1856		2,910 43
		$5,719 71
Add amount of School Tax now due, by Sheriff		4,075 67
		$9,795 38
Deduct former appropriations to Districts yet unpaid	$2,562 62	
Also, charges allowed to meet commissions, printing, &c	300 00	
		2,862 62
		$6,932 76

Ordered, that these proceedings be published in the papers of the town.

No further business appearing, the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

(Teste,) SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Railroad, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the county of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Richlands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Cartaret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City. Colonel Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Captain Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville. Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton. Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay. Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan. Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Jesse G. Shepherd, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of Subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Railroad Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are at the same or at Engineer's estimates.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company

April 25, 1856.—[34-2tw.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, at the March term of the County Court, takes this method of informing his friends and former patrons that, after an absence of two years, he again returns to his old business, of which he solicits a share, which by strict attention and promptitude, he hopes to merit.

JNO. S. JAMES.

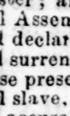
April, 4, 1856.—[180-d2w-31w3m.

GUION'S HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Capital square, and fronting on the same. Rooms airy and clean. Ladies will find it a pleasant stopping place.

Raleigh, N. C., April 25th.—[34-6m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. }



WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by A. F. Newkirk, of the said county, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named CHESTER, aged about thirty-four years, five feet ten inches high, and black, has absconded himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that, if the said Chester does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals this 18th day of April, 1856.

JAS T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.]
W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]

$100 REWARD

Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife belonging to Mrs. Thally, near Burgaw Depot.

April 25,—34-3t A. F. NEWKIRK.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE Luxumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered.

T. H. FENTRESS.

Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.

Marion Star copy 3m.